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**TEL AVIV, Sept. 23 (AP)** — A Tel Aviv newspaper Thursday quoted two Israeli soldiers stationed near the Shatila refugee camp in Beirut as saying they suspected Palestinians were being massacred but were told by their superiors: "It's all right, don't worry."

The *Haaretz* newspaper said its reporter was approached by the soldiers outside the camp and told that Thursday evening several Palestinian women ran out of Shatila crying hysterically that their children were being murdered.

One of the unidentified soldiers was quoted as saying they repeatedly contacted their officers and each time they were told not to worry about it. The latest report came amid a swelling wave of protest in Israel against Prime Minister Menachem Begin's refusal to set up an independent inquiry into the conduct of his government and army during the slaughter.

A cabinet minister, a senior government official and a leading historian serving on a panel investigating a different affair have resigned in protest at Begin's attitude.

*Haaretz* said the soldier recalled that at one point he was told to "tell the women to go home." It quoted an officer on the scene as saying reports had come in of fleeing women, but they were dismissed as hysteria.

The unnamed officer was quoted as saying a small Israeli force drove through neighboring Sabra camp and saw no sign of a massacre Thursday night.

*Haaretz* said Lebanese army medical teams backed up the soldiers' testimony, saying survivors bled told them they informed Israeli soldiers stationed north and west of the camp Thursday evening about the massacre.

Defense Minister Ariel Sharon told parliament Wednesday that only at 11 a.m. (0900 GMT) Friday did a senior officer raise con-

cerns that the Christian Phalangist attack on the camp, launched in coordination with Israel, was turning into a slaughter of innocents.

Israel television said Wednesday night that the Phalangists who entered the camp ran into resistance and took casualties at first, and then regrouped for another attack on the camp.

But *Haaretz* said Red Cross workers in Shatila pointed to a multistoried building 200 yards outside the camp and said Israeli soldiers were on its roof and could have seen what was happening inside Shatila.

Palestinian refugees in Beirut last weekend

A spokesman for the committee, led by the Islamic Youth Movement ABIM, said 20 organizations ranging from consumer bodies to missionary groups had agreed to hack the boycott. ABIM Secretary General Kamaruddin Muhammad Noor said he would meet Information Minister Adib Adam to discuss the possibility of stopping the screening of U.S. programs on television. Film about the struggle of the Palestinians should be shown instead, he said.

Kamaruddin said merely condemning the massacre of Palestinians was not enough



## Pilgrim minister reveals

## Mina 'model city' plan now being considered

JEDDAH, Sept. 23 — Instructions to turn Mina into a fully air conditioned 'model city' have been given by King Fahd according to an interview Thursday in *Al-Jazirah* with Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie. The King also ordered that all pilgrims be treated with utmost courtesy and gentleness by the country's officials and nationals.

Mina will become a model city, the first city in the world with, not only integrated services, but central air-conditioning, Sheikh Abdul Wahhab said. The most advanced safety measures will be introduced in the city.

The minister said that as the number of pilgrims increases every year while the Mina area is limited, radical solutions had to be found. For the time being mountain tops and slopes have been leveled to use every inch for pilgrim accommodation and comfort.

The minister said that, more important, before the work started on the slopes a legal opinion was sought and obtained from Islam's most prominent scholars and religious figures that leveling, building and equipping the structures in Mina was not in any way inconsistent with the Quranic injunctions and Islamic teaching.

One advantage of buildings, the minister

pointed out, is that whereas tents need a large area, the buildings don't. Therefore vertical expansion is the imperative solution imposed by the uncontrollable number of pilgrims that will always increase.

Sheikh Abdul Wahhab said that, apart from the numerous bridges and tunnels and other facilities that have been built in the holy places, the Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments this year expanded Namera Mosque at Arafat to accommodate a quarter of a million worshippers at a time and supplied it with 1,000 lavatories.

Al-Jayf Mosque at Mina has also been widened to shelter about 50,000 worshippers at a time. The minister continued that with the introduction of the unified passport for pilgrims, the airport visa and other procedures that formerly took long hours were now reduced to one hour to one hour-and-a-half. He added that efforts are being made to reduce the period even further by computerizing the process.

The pilgrimage minister did not rule out the idea of building a special airport for the holy places, which is under consideration, but noted that the new King Abdul Aziz Airport here had considerably facilitated the handling of pilgrims, alleviated pressure from Jeddah itself and made it easier for the Hajjis to go to Makkah as a highway directly links the airport with it. It takes a pilgrim not more than 60 kilometers now to get to Makkah, Sheikh Abdul Wahhab said.

## Musidi conveys Tunisia message

JEDDAH, Sept. 23 (SPA) — Tunisian Senate Chairman Mahmoud Al-Musidi, who also is heading his country's pilgrimage mission, said Thursday that he conveyed a message from President Habib Bourguiba to King Fahd during his audience with the monarch Wednesday.

Relations between the two countries are "excellent" on the official and popular levels, Musidi said, also highlighting close ties between King Fahd and President Bourguiba. The chief of senate also pointed out King Fahd's role in pushing the Palestinian cause forward. He dwelt on King Fahd's initiatives since the first Fez summit and his repeated attempts to promote the cause toward a settlement, taking the issue out of the stage of complaints to constructive thinking, sound analysis and beneficial concepts.

"All this was crystallized in the Fez summit resolutions," Musidi said describing the resolutions as a "great development." He also spoke of the heroic sacrifices by the Palestinian people, both when they confronted Israel in Lebanon to emerge honorably and then during the brutal massacre carried out by Israel against Palestinian civilians.

Musidi was received Thursday by Pilgrimage and Endowments Minister Abdul Wahhab Abdul Wasie to discuss issues related to pilgrimage and pilgrims and the propagation of Islam. Musidi expressed his country's appreciation for the Kingdom's efforts to serve pilgrims and assure their comfort.

## King Fahd greets missions

JEDDAH, (SPA) — King Fahd will give a party Thursday at the royal palace in Makkah for heads of pilgrimage mission as customary every year.

King Fahd received separately Wednesday Philippine's Religious Affairs Minister Mikael Mustoora, Tunisian Lower House Chairman Muhammad Al-Musa'di and Haji Ibrahim Said, head of the Gambian pilgrimage mission. The audiences were attended by Crown Prince Abdullah.

## Congratulations sent

JEDDAH, (SPA) — King Fahd sent a cable of greetings to Mali's President Mousa Traore on the occasion of his country's national day. In his cable, the Saudi Arabian monarch wished the people of Mali continued prosperity and progress.

## Ministers cable King

MAKKAH, (SPA) — Saudi Commerce Minister Dr. Soliman Al-Solaim Thursday sent cables to King Fahd and Crown Prince Abdullah dealing with supplies of foodstuffs in the holy places. In his cables, Dr. Solaim said the food situation was very good as a result of the ministry's comprehensive arrangements to provide all



MEETING WITH ARAFAT: PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat is seen during his talks with Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al-Faisal, above, and Organization of the Islamic Conference Chairman Habib Chatfi, bottom. Arafat left the Kingdom Wednesday concluding a three-day visit.

## BRIEFS

essential commodities to the pilgrims.

Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al-Jazairi sent a similar cable to the King Fahd assuring him that there were no contagious diseases among the pilgrims.

## Djibouti official arrives

JEDDAH, (SPA) — Djibouti Prime Minister Barakat Garat arrived here Thursday to perform the pilgrimage this year. He was welcomed by a Royal Protocol representative, the Djibouti ambassador here and other officials.

## Pakistani relations discussed

JEDDAH, (SPA) — Crown Prince Abdullah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, Wednesday received Najmul-Saqib Khan, the Pakistani ambassador to Saudi Arabia. Discussions covered developing bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

## Heart operations successful

JEDDAH, (SPA) — More than 255 heart surgery operations were performed at the Saudi Heart Center here since it was established. Ninety five percent of the open-heart operations mostly on children under six, were successful. Other usual heart surgeries were 100 percent successful.

## Tunnel plans progressing

JEDDAH, — Plans are progressing for a

tunnel in Jeddah's Hamra district. The 7,400 meter long and 30 meter wide tunnel with a four to six meter depth will be constructed over 18 months by a specialized firm. It will link Al-Tahla (Desalination) Street to Al-Andalus Street.

## Medicine production discussed

AMMAN, (SPA) — Representatives from Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Qatar, Libya and Syria will meet here soon to discuss establishing companies to produce medicine. The delegates are meeting as the Arab Medicine and Medical Industries Company (AMMIC) based in Jordan. The board also will review progress achieved by companies established with AMMIC participation.

## Emergency session Oct. 8

MANAMA, (SPA) — The Gulf University's constituent assembly will hold an emergency meeting here Oct. 8 to discuss the university's policies and the construction phases for the College of Medicine. A contract was signed for designing the campus earlier this year. Saudi Arabia is one of seven countries establishing the university. Others are: Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Iraq, the UAE and Oman.

## Arafat, leaders discuss massacre, other threats

JEDDAH, Sept. 23 (SPA) — Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization discussed with King Fahd this week the dimensions of the massacre perpetrated by Israeli troops in Beirut as a result of the United States not honoring its commitments, Arafat told *Okeez* Thursday.

Arafat said that he also reviewed with King Fahd and other top Saudi leaders general conditions in the Middle East, especially after the positive results of the Fez Summit and the ongoing moves in the area. The continuous threats to the Arab world were also taken into consideration during the talks.

King Fahd has generously expressed his readiness to help the escapees from the massacre in the Palestinian refugee camps in

Beirut, Arafat pointed out.

Alluding to Arab military action, the PLO leader said under the present circumstances, nothing is more imperative than the determination to fight and face the danger. He stressed that no understanding or compromise was possible with the enemy, unless force is used first. But he cautioned that "this does not mean that we shall give up the other means."

Arafat said he deeply appreciated the leading role assumed by Saudi Arabia in serving the Arab and Islamic worlds, primarily the Palestinian cause. He added that his talks with Saudi Arabian leaders in the Kingdom were of the utmost importance.

## Zamil to address European group

By Javid Hassan  
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH, Sept. 23 — The president of the European Petrochemical Association has invited the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) to participate in their annual meeting being held in Venice, Italy, next week. Abdulaziz Al-Zamil, vice-chairman and managing director of SABIC, will be addressing the meeting in which he will discuss the current status of the petrochemical projects and the Kingdom's plans for marketing its products abroad.

Al-Zamil will stress in his speech that Saudi Arabia hopes to export its industrial products to many countries. It will not accept tariff barriers against Saudi Arabian products since the Kingdom has not imposed such restrictions on exports to this country. SABIC will start servicing its export program next year.

Al-Zamil revealed that SABIC has embarked on new projects to produce oxygen and nitrogen at its Jubail complex in 1985. The new project envisages a daily production

of 960 tons of oxygen and 400 tons of nitrogen. The bulk of the oxygen produced will be consumed by Al Sharq in the region. Other approved projects include the production of butene-1 and MTBE besides polyvinyl chloride and vinylchloride monomers. These new projects were selected from a total of five that were studied in 1980, according to SABIC's annual report for last year released here Tuesday.

In another development, Abdul Rahman A. Al-Sahaf and Mansour Abu Sabah of SABIC left for Knoxville (Tennessee) Wednesday to attend the world energy exhibition where SABIC has put up a stall in the Saudi Arabian pavilion.

Have information about local news? Important upcoming events? Contributors with information about local news or stories of local interest should contact Dave Kaiser at 653-4743 or 653-2911, Jeddah.

## Prayer Times

	Makkah	Madinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:45	4:46	4:17	3:44	4:28	4:58
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:13	12:14	11:45	11:32	11:56	12:26
Asr (Afternoon)	3:38	3:40	3:11	2:58	3:23	3:53
Maghreb (Sunset)	6:17	6:17	5:49	5:36	6:00	6:30
Isha (Night)	7:47	7:47	7:19	7:06	7:30	8:00

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SAUDI JEDDAH	12-9-82	18-9-82	GENERAL	EUROPE
NEW BEAR	13-9-82	16-9-82	GENERAL	FAR EAST
NEW STALLION	14-9-82	15-9-82	GENERAL	FAR EAST
XIN YANG	16-9-82	18-9-82	GENERAL	FAR EAST

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TARIFA	12	11-10-82	To Europe For Export
TOMBARRA	66	12-10-82	Australia/ New Zealand
LALANDIA	72	14-10-82	Australia/ New Zealand

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# America's honor 'wallowed in the dust'

## Arafat blasts U.S. over Beirut carnage

BAHRAIN, Sept. 23 (Agencies) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat arrived in South Yemen from Sudan Thursday and was officially welcomed by first Deputy Prime Minister Brig. Ali Nasser Antar, the Qatar news agency reported. The agency said Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, would confer with South Yemeni leaders on the Middle East situation.

"wallowed in the dust," and added that he had never regretted anything in his life as when he trusted the guarantee of the United States.

Arafat praised Egypt's recall of its ambassador in Israel in protest of Israel's actions in Beirut, saying "The Camp David agreement is now stained with Palestinian blood," and added that he hoped Ambassador Saad Murda never returned to Israel.

Egypt's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butros Ghali has said, "The present crisis in Lebanon and the terrible crimes are

what led us to recall our ambassador, when these reasons are over, then we will discuss the ambassador's return."

Arafat and Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri discussed the situation in the Middle East in light of the recent massacre of Palestinians in Beirut. Arafat also visited the some 450 Palestinian commandos who evacuated Beirut last month and are being hosted by Sudan in Shendi, 260 kms. north of the Sudanese capital.

Arafat, who had earlier also visited Saudi Arabia, is expected to travel next to North Yemen, Jordan and the Gulf countries.

### Support for PLO reaffirmed

## IPU urged to sever relations with Israel

ROME, Sept. 23 (AP) — Legislators from around the world blasted Israel's "criminal aggression against Lebanon" and urged members of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) to sever diplomatic, trade and cultural relations with Israel.

A strongly-worded resolution overwhelmingly approved by a vote of 617-32 with

132 abstentions at the closing of the annual IPU meeting also called for the United States to halt military and economic aid to Israel.

Israel, with 11 votes, was the only delegation to unanimously oppose the resolution. The American delegation cast five votes with 15 abstentions. The rest of the votes were scattered among a half dozen

mostly European countries. The resolution endorsed United Nations votes condemning Israel and called for a worldwide embargo against military sales to Israel.

Political observers said the IPU resolution was the strongest ever approved against a member country by the 98-nation body, made up of parliamentarians from countries on every continent.

The 11-point resolution requested the establishment of an IPU commission to investigate Israel's "indiscriminate bombings" and "the massacre of the sick and of women and children" in Lebanon. It specifically condemned last week's killings "by invading forces" of "thousands of unarmed, innocent people" at the Sabra and Sabra Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

"This dreadful act constitutes the height of collective atrocity against innocent people and against all mankind," it added.

The document also reaffirmed the IPU's support of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the "sole and legitimate" representative of the Palestinian people.

The resolution was drafted by a panel that included representatives from Syria, Egypt, Sudan, Algeria, Iran, India and the Soviet Union. Parliamentarians from the United States, France and Israel also participated in the committee.

### Pakistan denies getting N-material

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 23 (AP) — President Gen. Muhammad Zia ul-Haq has denied a report that his country is receiving nuclear material from China. Zia was Wednesday replying to a reporter who asked him for comment on a Western press report alleging that China is supplying nuclear material to Pakistan.

"Such reports are absolutely incorrect, and are apparently designed to embarrass Pakistan and its friends," Zia said. Zia is scheduled to make a week-long state visit to China starting Oct. 17.

"Pakistan neither has the intention nor the capability to acquire nuclear weapons," he added. He said Pakistan is acquiring nuclear technology for peaceful purposes. "It has a limited and modest program to fulfill its energy requirements," Zia said.

Meanwhile, it has been officially announced here that Zia will make a three-day official visit to Singapore from Nov. 10.

### Evren concludes Yugoslavia visit

BELGRADE, Sept. 23 (R) — Turkish Head of State Gen. Kenan Evren left for home Thursday after a four-day official visit which included talks on bilateral issues, regional cooperation and international affairs with Yugoslav leaders.

Evren flew from the city of Skopje, capital of the southern Yugoslav republic of Macedonia bordering on Greece where a large Turkish national minority live. His two-day tour of Macedonia followed talks in Belgrade with President Petar Stambolic and Prime Minister Milka Planinc.

A communique issued in Belgrade on the visit said the two sides had agreed to expand their trade and cooperation in industry, shipbuilding, transport, technology, tourism and culture. It said Turkey and Yugoslavia would continue efforts to strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation in the Balkans.

## Army officer may replace Milson

TEL AVIV, Sept. 23 (AP) — Menahem Milson, the first head of the civilian government in the occupied West Bank who resigned, is likely to be replaced by a military officer, Israeli newspapers reported Thursday.

West Bank Palestinians cautiously welcomed Milson's resignation, which came against a background of conflicts between the Israeli civilian and military arms which share responsibility for running the occupied territory.

Milson submitted his resignation to Defense Minister Ariel Sharon Wednesday in what he said was a protest over the government's refusal to fully investigate the massacre of Palestinian refugees in Beirut by Israel's Christian Lebanese allies. Milson wrote that the government decision "does not allow me to appear before the Palestinians with whom we aspire to reach peace under the Camp David accords."

Military sources said no decision was taken on a replacement, and Milson was continuing in office until a new appointment was made.

News reports said Sharon was likely to appoint an army officer to reduce the tensions between the civilian government and the defense establishment responsible for security.

## Soviets support U.N. talks on Afghanistan, Indira says

MOSCOW, Sept. 23 (AP) — The Soviet Union has voiced enthusiasm about U.N.-sponsored Pakistani-Afghan talks aimed at ending the fighting in Afghanistan, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi has said.

Mrs. Gandhi, winding up three days of talks in the Soviet capital with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev and other top officials, told a news conference Wednesday that Soviet leaders share India's view that the talks are a "good beginning and must be supported."

Pakistani Foreign Minister Niaz A. Naik and Afghan Foreign Minister Muhammad Dost are expected to hold a second round of talks in New York during the current U.N. General Assembly session. The first round, in Geneva in June, lasted three days and were described by an Asian diplomat here as being in their "very formative stages."

Earlier this month, Soviet leaders played host to Naik, Dost and Diego Cordovez, U.N. Secretary General Perez de Cuellar's special envoy on the Afghan problem, who is coordinating the indirect Pakistani-Afghan talks. Pakistan does not recognize the Soviet-backed government of Kabul, and has refused to hold direct talks with Afghan officials.

Western and Asian diplomats said the visit to Moscow this month of so many parties with a stake in the Afghan question demonstrated continuing Soviet interest in a political settlement of the problem there. However, they cautioned that the Kremlin has not shown willingness to compromise on the terms for the withdrawal of its estimated 100,000 troops from Afghanistan.

On other subjects, Mrs. Gandhi, who left Moscow Thursday for Tallinn, the capital of Estonia, said:

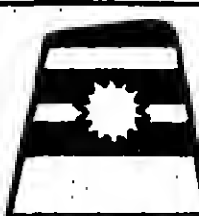
— Indian-Soviet cooperation had taken "a decisive step forward" following her talks here, her first in six years.

— The two countries had reached economic accords that will give a "strong impetus" to economic development in India but did not detail them. Reports from India said Premier Nikolai Tikhonov offered the Indians a 1,000-megawatt atomic power station. The proposed nuclear installation would be more than twice the size of the U.S.-built nuclear plant near Bombay, now crippled in a long U.S.-Indo dispute over nuclear safeguards.

Mrs. Gandhi said that "on international affairs, there is a similarity in our views on many questions," indicating that on some questions there was not a convergence of opinions. However, she did not explain what differences exist, prompting one diplomat to say:

"India is signaling that it still believes that private approach is the most effective approach to the Soviet Union."

She reiterated her long-standing view that Soviet troops should withdraw from Afghanistan "because we are against any type of interference." However, she added, "there are two sides to the question...there is interference in Afghanistan's affairs...rebels are being helped with weapons from the outside" and that is complicating the search for a political settlement.



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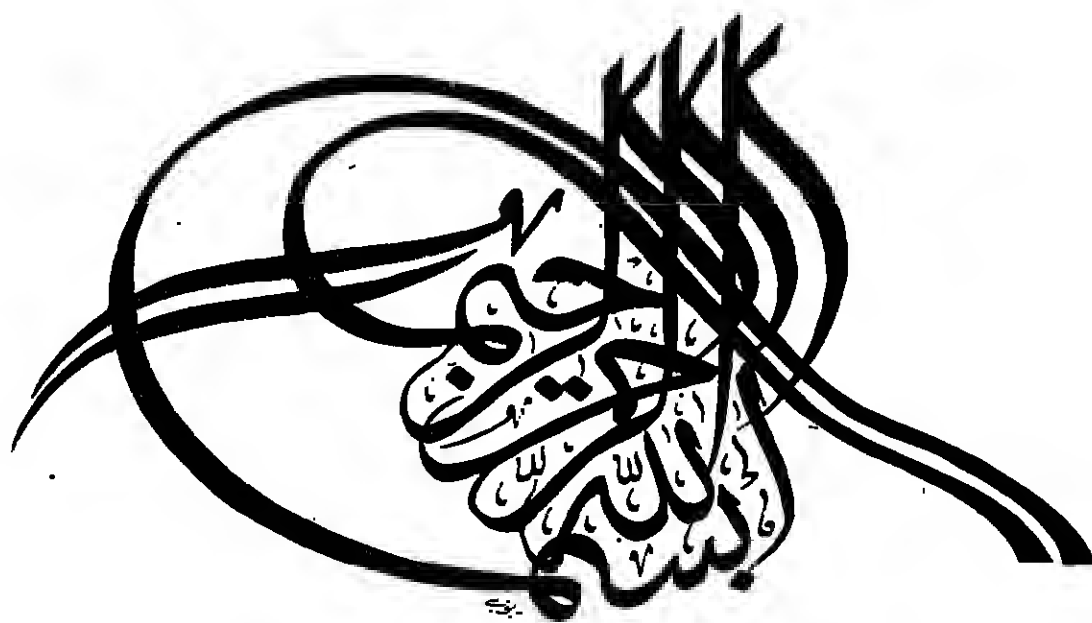
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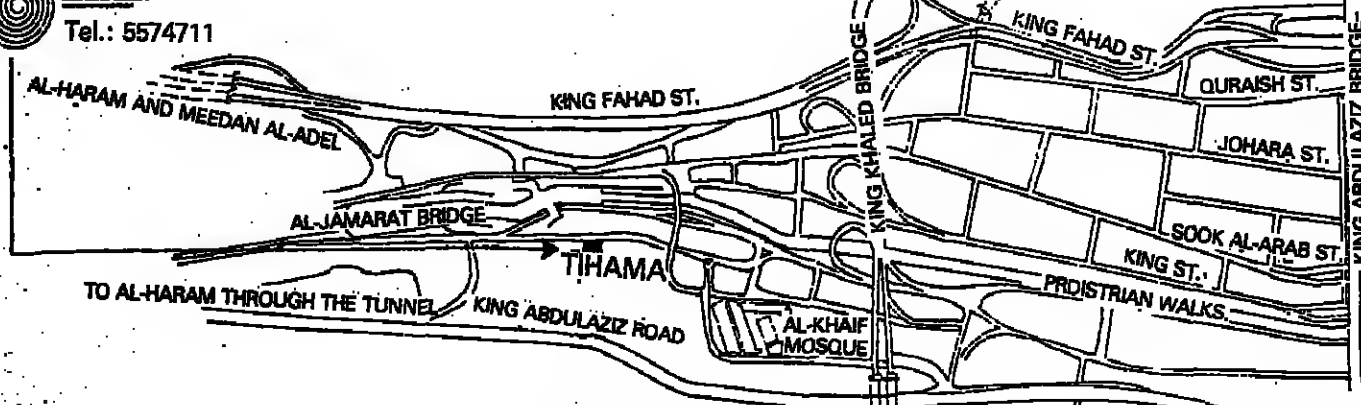
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# Portuguese minister denies links with Angola coup plotters

LISBON, Portugal, Sept. 23 (AP) — Portuguese Internal Affairs Minister Angelo Correia denied press reports claiming he has aided an alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Marxist government in Angola.

In an official statement the Social Democrat Minister said Wednesday that the claims — widely quoted in Lisbon newspapers Tuesday — that he had knowledge of the alleged South African-backed coup plot were "totally false."

## Eiffel Tower has slim look

PARIS, Sept. 23 (AFP) — The famed Eiffel Tower, at the age of 96, has just completed a strict diet to reduce weight by 1,000 tons. The first platform of the "new look" tower was being officially reopened Thursday after a nine-month shutdown, but work will continue on the second and third platforms for another 10 months.

The Eiffel Tower was built in 1889 for the first world exhibition in Paris, and could celebrate its 100th birthday at the next one in 1989 if the French capital is chosen as the site. The main work of rehabilitation and repair has been carried out on the Eiffel Tower's first platform, overloaded by unplanned additions over the decades.

In the past nine months, a specialized firm has removed 1,000 tons of iron girders from the tower's "waist." Two scrap metal merchants also had the bright idea of becoming dollar millionaires by cutting up 20,000 slabs of old iron to sell abroad as Eiffel souvenirs at \$100 each. But a lengthy lawsuit prevented them from doing so.

There is a new luxury restaurant on the first floor which will serve high-class meals. A conference hall with a panoramic view of Paris has also been built there.

The second platform will have numerous boutiques and two restaurants, while the third will be reserved solely for those wanting to see Paris stretched out before them. The old lift to the top will be replaced by four small ones. The Eiffel Tower will also have its own tiny post office for franking mail.

The final touches will be to repaint the tower with 53 tons of paint, equivalent to painting a white line along a 1,200-kilometer highway. The refurbished Eiffel Tower will be completed at a cost of 205 million francs, (about \$30 million) and one million working hours. About 3,500,000 visitors flock to the Eiffel Tower annually.

judice Portugal's relations with its former African colonies.

Allegations that a coup was brewing were first made in August when Portugal's leading weekly newspaper *Expresso* claimed conspirators backed by Pretoria had met in Lisbon to plot the overthrow of the Angolan government at the same time as a major South African invasion of the oil-rich West African nation.

Portugal's conservative government coalition denied charges it knew of the plot and promised Angola a thorough investigation into the allegations.

On Monday newspapers quoted a former Portuguese commando who specifically named Interior Minister Correia, claiming he had "facilitated" the movements of the alleged conspirators in and out of Portugal.

Earlier this week Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge said the outlawing in Portugal of rebel opposed to the Angolan government would help further good relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, Africa's five Portuguese-speaking states Wednesday wound up a two-day presidential summit at Cidade da Praia, Cape Verde Islands, with agreements ranging from political and technical cooperation to support for the Palestinian Liberation Organization and bitter denunciation of South Africa's white minority government.

An 11-page joint statement read at the closing session by Cape Verdean Foreign Minister Silvino Da Luz declared the presidents of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe had shared "identical points of view on matters discussed" during the gathering.

## Six 1982 Nobel prizes coming up in October

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 23 (AP) — The winners of the six 1982 Nobel prizes will be announced starting in the second week of October, a Nobel Foundation official said Wednesday.

Each prize this year carries a cash sum of 1,150,000 kronor (\$185,485) up from one million kronor last year. Nobel Foundation spokeswoman Margareta Erner said. The series of announcements begins on Oct. 11 when the Karolinska Institute picks the winner or winners of the medicine prize, she said.

Next in line is the Nobel Peace Prize — the only award handed out in Oslo, Norway — on Oct. 13, the Norwegian Nobel Committee said in Oslo. Five days later, on Oct. 18, the Swedish Royal Academy of Sciences is to announce the winners of the physics and chemistry prizes, Erner said.



CAMERA DETECTION: The latest development in crime detection techniques in West Germany is the use of video cameras in police cars. The camera records drivers' conduct on the road, accidents and suspect car vehicle number plates. It is said to be valuable advance in crime detection.

## Steve Miller Band still tops

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP) — "Abracadabra" kept the Steve Miller Band floating at the top of the single pop record charts in the United States for the fifth week in a row.

John Cougar's "Jack and Diane" hopped up one notch to second place in the *Cashbox* magazine chart, and Chicago's "Hard to Say I'm Sorry" slipped from second to third spot. The only newcomer to the top ten list this week was "Somebody's Baby" by Jackson Browne, up from 11th to 9th.

As for the country and Western singles, "What's Forever For" by Michael Murphy was No. 1 on the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "Put Your Dreams Away" by Mickey Gilley was second, and "Dancing Your Memory Away" by Charly McClain was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) Abracadabra — The Steve Miller Band.
- (2) Jack and Diane — John Cougar.
- (3) Hard to Say I'm Sorry — Chicago.
- (4) You Should Hear How She Talks About You — Melissa Manchester.
- (5) Eye of the Tiger — Survivor.
- (6) Eye in the Sky — The Alan Parsons Project.

- (7) (6) Vacation — The Go-Gos.
- (8) (9) I Keep Forgettin' — Michael McDonald.
- (9) (11) Somebody's Baby — Jackson Browne.
- (10) (10) Blue Eyes — Elton John.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

- (1) (2) What's Forever For — Michael Murphy.
- (2) (5) Put Your Dreams Away — Mickey Gilley.
- (3) (4) Dancing Your Memory Away — Charly McClain.
- (4) (9) Big Ole Brew — Mel McDaniel.
- (5) (10) I Wish You Could Have Turned My Head — The Oak Ridge Boys.
- (6) (7) Whatever — The Statler Brothers.
- (7) (8) This Dream's on Me — Gene Watson.
- (8) (11) I Just Came Here to Dance — David Frizzell and Shelly West.
- (9) (12) Yesterday's — Merle Haggard and George Jones.
- (10) (14) Hey Baby — Anne Murray.

## BRIEFS

NEW DELHI (AP) — Rescue and relief operations continued in full swing in India's flood-swept areas Thursday as the flooding Ganges River and its tributaries swamped another 1,000 villages in Uttar Pradesh state, the United News of India reported. Meanwhile, the unofficial nationwide flood fatality toll rose to 1,023 Wednesday. More than half the deaths occurred in Uttar Pradesh alone.

KATMANDU, Nepal (AP) — Canadians trying to climb Everest have stepped up the date they plan their final assault on the 29,028-foot peak. John R. Amatt, 38, told reporters Thursday in Katmandu the original target date of Oct. 7 was changed to the beginning of October because of deteriorating conditions on the treacherous Khumbu icefall.

PORTICI, Italy (R) — A hundred blind

pensioners halted rail traffic between Naples and Sicily for two hours Wednesday by lying down on the track to protest the non-payment of their state pensions, police said. They complained that the pensions were several weeks in arrears. They moved after being assured the money would be paid shortly.

KUALA LUMPUR (AP) — Malaysia is considering a U.N. request for a Malaysian infantry battalion to participate in the United Nations peacekeeping force to supervise the Namibian process of independence. Foreign Minister Gbazali Shafie said Wednesday.

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet news agency Tass angrily attacked a U.S. television program which charged that Moscow was behind last year's assassination attempt on Pope John Paul and said its allegations were all lies.

## Marcos says destructive arms lead to disarmament

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 23 (AP) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines told the U.N. General Assembly Wednesday he prayed that the United States and the Soviet Union would develop the capability of destroying each other's nuclear weapons.

"Hopefully," he said, "this will mean a return to conventional forms of warfare, which at least hold the promise of control." As he spoke, about 75 protesters, mostly Filipinos, noisily demonstrated against the "Marcos dictatorship" in a park across from U.N. headquarters.

Marcos' speech focused on the international arms race, which he said had reached "insane proportions" and had drained hundreds of billions of dollars from the world economy.

"Many developing countries are its best customers as they avidly acquire not the implements of peace and development, but the deadly instruments that ensure destruction," Marcos said, referring to the arms industry. He added that global disarmament was "perhaps the most crucial question confronting mankind today."

"It is our prayer that the two superpowers attain mutual, assured destruction of hostile nuclear weapons which would then become, from the start, useless weapons," he said, taking an unorthodox approach to disarmament. "This is a development devoutly to be welcomed and there ought to be intensive efforts to employ science and technology in this direction."

Marcos reiterated his government's "full support to strengthen the United Nations machinery for the pacific settlement of regional conflicts, and its initiatives for global disarmament."

The Philippine president also voiced hope that the new session of the General Assembly could launch "global negotiations" between rich and poor nations "in the interest of strengthening international economic cooperation."

"The problem cannot wait," he said. "The price of inaction multiplies severely for nations and the world alike." Marcos was the first world leader to address the 37th session of the U.N. General Assembly, which convened Tuesday. After his 18-minute speech, Marcos received 21 seconds of applause. He was escorted in and out of the assembly hall by Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, with whom he conferred prior to the speech.

The steering committee, at the request of Argentina and 19 other Latin American countries, decided the assembly should debate the Falklands dispute.

## Australia names envoys

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 23 (AP) — The Australian government Thursday announced the appointment of two ambassadors — its first resident ambassador to Jordan, and a new ambassador to the Philippines. The Jordan post will be filled by Richard Gate, 49, who has been ambassador to Burma since 1980. Until now, Australia has had a non-resident ambassador to Jordan based in Damascus.

Foreign Affairs Minister Tony Street said the resident posting was a "logical extension of the warm relationship which already exists." He noted that Jordan had long been acknowledged as a key country in the settlement of the Middle East dispute.

The new ambassador to the Philippines is Roy Fernandez, who succeeds Richard Woolcott. Fernandez currently is Australia's ambassador to Belgium and to the European Community. Both Gate and Fernandez are career diplomats.

## LOST PASSPORT

1. NAME: HAE OCK KIM  
NATIONALITY: KOREAN  
PASSPORT NO: 0116463  
ISSUED ON: JAN 23, 1982 — SEOUL

2. NAME KYU SUK SONG  
NATIONALITY: KOREAN  
PASSPORT NO: 0075364  
ISSUED ON: DEC 11, 1981 — SEOUL

IF FOUND, PLEASE CONTACT KOREAN EMBASSY, JEODAH  
PHONE 669-0070, OR 464-7226 RIYAOH.

## Lost in Al-Azizia Supermarket, 10 Sept. 1982

AMERICAN PASSPORT NO. C1005934 — DAVID R. GILBERT AND  
CANADIAN PASSPORT NO. ZLO22073 — LILLIAN M. GILBERT.

IF FOUND PLEASE RETURN TO AMERICAN CONSULATE  
POLICE STATION OR ALKHOZAMA HOTEL

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P.O.Box 2384, Dammam. Tel: 8421918, 8423266, 8424908.

Telex: 601289 SAMAR SJ. Cable: SAMAR Dammam.

To receive their delivery order to avoid any delay, that may cause damage or loss to their cargo.

## B35 Barber Blue Sea

WE ARE PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE THE ARRIVAL OF VESSELS AS FOLLOWS:

VESSEL'S NAME	VOY	ETA JEDDAH	FROM
BARBER MENESTHEUS	6685	21-9-82	U.S.A.
BARBER TAIF	3487	27-9-82	U.S.A.
BARBER TENNESSEE	6686	09-10-82	U.S.A.
BARBER TOBA	3488	12-10-82	U.S.A.
BARBER THERMOPYLAE	6687	23-10-82	U.S.A.
BARBER NARA	3489	27-10-82	U.S.A.

CONSIGNEES ARE REQUESTED TO COLLECT THEIR DELIVERY ORDERS AGAINST SURRENDER OF ORIGINAL BILLS OF LADING OR BANK GUARANTEE. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

AGENTS:

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Jeddah: Tel: 6519132  
P.O.Box 208. Telex: 401818 BINZAGR SJ.  
Cable: BARBERSHIP.

Dammam: Tel: 8339975. Telex: 601447/601012

Riyadh: Tel: 4774376/4773945. Telex: 200696 SJ.

## ScanDutch

We are pleased to announce the arrival of vessels as follows:

VESSEL'S NAME	VOY	ETA JEDDAH	FROM
ARLBERG	814	22-9-82	Far East
CONTENDER ARGENT	817	29-9-82	Med.
NEDLODD DEJIMA	336	07-10-82	Far East
MUDRECHT	816	23-10-82	Far East
ARLBERG	819	25-10-82	Med.
JUTLANDIA	376	04-11-82	Far East

Consignees are requested to collect their delivery order against surrender of original Bills of Lading or bank guarantee. For further information please contact shipping department.

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### RED SEA LINE

VESSEL'S NAME	VOY	ETA JEDDAH	FROM
ELDIR	68	17-9-82	Europe
SATELITH	69	22-9-82	Europe
DANALITH	70	08-10-82	Europe

Importers with cargo on above VESSELS are requested to obtain Delivery Orders from our Office without delay against submission of Original Bill of Lading.



# Watch your heart for the squash beat

## Chime the visiting world stars Verow & Easter

By Jean Grant  
Alkhorbar Bureau

DHAHRAN, Sept. 23 — Lithe and lean, Peter Verow and John Easter, sat erect but comfortable in open-necked shirts. Everything about them breathed relaxation in equal quantity with the alertness of the fast movers.

The top world squash stars, who displayed their skills and bag of tricks during the exhibition matches at the University of Petroleum and Minerals (UPM) Recreation Center courts last weekend, were speaking to Arab News at length.

Both are mavericks. Both turned their backs on the soft, posh life of the British upper crust for which their educations in medicine and finance seemed to predestine them. Instead both opted for the sweaty, tough, and precarious life of the professional athlete.

Easter, a cricketer for Oxford in his university days, said his father expected him to be "someone in the city." But Easter loathed accountancy. Since the idea of his being a pro sportsman was "anathema" to his father, he dutifully finished his articles and spent three years trying to adapt to office life. And every evening there was squash to redeem the day's monotony. It wasn't enough. Easter bolted the settled bourgeois life of the city and became a squash pro. Consistently one of the world's top twenty players since the early 1970's, Easter now supplements his income with squash coaching, helping underwriters of Lloyd's work off their tensions by lobbing the ball.

Verow has followed a different path, trying to combine medicine and squash. "It is fantastic for me because medicine takes the pressure off squash," said Dr. Verow who is the only player in the top 20 not making a living from squash. Verow, now



Peter Verow...mixes medicine and squash ranked third best player in Great Britain, got into squash "at just the right moment, when the sport was new and "You could get away with playing five times a week. Now you must play three to five hours a day" to stay in competitive form. Verow, who began squash when he was seven, says that children that age are now training four to five hours a day and consequently sacrificing much else in life to represent their countries in competitive athletics. "They're happy and for some it is the only way to get to the top, but it is questionable whether it is socially or medically good."

After his internship the young physician took two years off from full-time medicine to play amateur squash. "To economize he lived at home. It wasn't enough to live on, but it was a good way to travel around and see how good you are." After a course in

anaesthetics, he worked six months in a casualty ward only to decide it wasn't for him. Next month he seesaws back to medicine as he begins a year's study in sports medicine. He foresees this field will grow as with greater leisure people devote more time to sport.

Verow and Easter are no dithering dilettantes. By no means are they playing at being professionals. They have the perseverance that professional athletes need.

What strategies do they have to overcome lethargy, to keep them training even when they don't feel like it? After a wisecrack, "With me lethargy is all-prevailing," Easter answered, "You have to take an occasional day off during heavy training. If you find you are taking too many days off, then you should go through the motions of training. Physiologists say athletes have downers if they don't do their training sessions. But whenever you go on the court — even if it's just half an hour — you should do your best. That way you won't go around with a guilty conscience."

Verow added, "Everyone has both low and high days in training. When you are training seriously you have to have a routine. When important to rest too, especially before a tournament." Grinning broadly, Easter admitted with tongue-in-cheek humor, "We're both at the stage now where we don't do as much as we should. We rely on experience."

You don't remain at the top long in squash. Verow, 29, says he has been "Over the top" for two years now. Easter, at the ripe old age of 36, says that it's easier for him to lose at this age: "Because everyone regards me as over the top, every win is a bonus." Verow most admires the play of Jonah Barrington while Easter would most like to watch Qamar Zaman. Easter suggested one reason the Pakistanis are the world's best players is that they do most of their training on the court. Others, and here he singled out Barrington, "Become great runners but they forget what they are running for. Getting wrapped up in running is deceptive since you begin to think you should outlast your opponent with fitness."

Stressing that squash is a game of skill rather than mere physical fitness, Easter remarked that the top squash players are as fit as the top 10,000-meter runners in the world. While runners only dash in a straight line, squash players must run, twist, and turn in strenuous two and a half hour sessions of play.

Both Verow and Easter coached local players while in Dhahran on their British Airways sponsored trip. "Don't you see our collars?" quipped Easter. "We're missionaries for squash." Although coaching is the bread and butter of most pro squash players, too much coaching can be a bad thing. "You can become a little idle in coaching and hang back from the T," said Easter.



John Easter...a pro to the core

Verow, who has coached the British junior team, claimed that no pro at the very top would coach. Easter disagreed, saying, "It depends on the person. An hour a day is okay. Coaching has helped me analyze the game more. Also because the coach is setting up lots of balls, his ball control improves."

Both agree that practice is all-important. "You just have to practise," warned Easter. "I took up the trumpet at school and couldn't understand why I didn't improve — I didn't work at it. It's the same thing with squash." Most pros practise by themselves, something Verow finds boring. Because it is difficult to find someone of the same standard, pros of necessity become self-sufficient.

Even enthusiasts like Verow and Easter admit squash as a sport has its limitations.

Easter firmly believes that "For pure character building there is nothing better than team games. The kids who star at individual sports get swell-headed."

Nor is squash the best of games for the middle-aged and aging. "There is no harm in playing it whatever age you are if you are physically fit," said Dr. Verow, "but you must be fit before you begin. There is a relatively high instance of heart attack because it is a strenuous game."

"The real danger in squash," added Easter, lies in "the pride factor. This makes the player push himself further than he should." Both athletes believe in the "healthy mind in a healthy body" maxim. "There's no doubt you feel more alert when you are physically fit," said Dr. Verow. "That's why businessmen play," joked Easter. "They feel fresh and able to concentrate more with all that fresh oxygenated blood flooding the system."

About diet Easter remarked that he used to take vitamin pills, but when he stopped, he saw no difference. Verow found carbohydrate loading and avoiding protein and fats helpful before a tournament last year.

On improving the quality of squash in the Kingdom, both Verow and Easter believed the best tactic was to get more Saudi nationals playing. "You're got to motivate the young Saudis to play," said Easter. "At the same time," he remarked, "a coach can't make someone world champion. He has to make it himself." Both Verow and Easter have visited the Gulf before but this is their first trip to the Kingdom.

The organizer of their trip here, Kim Eeles, hopes for a return of Verow and Easter with two other world class players in April. This will not only give nationals and expatriates here a chance to see the best class squash, but also a chance for the Kingdom's top players to compete with the best the world has in squash.

## Cardinals inching toward div. honors

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP) — Tommy Herr singled home Tito Landrum from second base with one out in the eighth inning to give St. Louis a 2-1 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates Wednesday night and move the Cardinals closer to the National League East title.

The victory, coupled with Philadelphia's 4-1 loss to Montreal, boosted their lead to 5½ games in the East and cut their magic number to six. Any combination of six St. Louis victories and losses by second-place Philadelphia gives the Cardinals the division title.

In Montreal, Chris Speier drove in a team-record eight runs with a bases-loaded triple, a three-run homer and a single to hack the five-hit pitching of Bill Glickson as the Expos defeated the Phillies.

Elsewhere in the National League, Renie Martin fired a two-hitter for seven innings and Milt May and Johnnie Lemaster provided run-scoring singles to give the San Francisco Giants a 2-0 victory over the Cincinnati Reds.

Ron Gardenhire collected three hits and drove in a run while Scott Holman earned his first Major League victory as the New York Mets defeated the Chicago Cubs 5-2.

Phil Garner's run-scoring single in the eighth lifted Houston to a 3-2 win over Atlanta, sending the reeling Braves to their third straight loss and further dampening their playoff hopes. The Braves started the day three games behind Los Angeles in the National League West. But the Dodgers lost, too. Alan Wiggins' one-out RBI single in the 10th inning gave the San Diego Padres a 2-1 victory over Los Angeles.

In the American League, Mike Caldwell pitched a four-hitter and Ben Oglivie drove in two runs with a homer and double to lead Milwaukee to a 3-1 victory over Boston. The Brewers' seventh victory in their last eight games increased their East lead to 2½ games over the second-place Baltimore Orioles, whose game with Detroit was rained out.

Rick Sutcliffe and Ed Glynn combined on a two-hitter and Mike Hargrove scored three runs and cracked three hits as Cleveland blanked New York 5-0 in a game called after seven innings by rain. Damaso Garcia, the fourth Toronto batter to walk in the 10th inning, forced home Lloyd Moseby to give the Blue Jays a 3-2 victory over Minnesota.

Doug Decinces drove in four runs with two homers and a sacrifice fly and Dave Goltz pitched a 2-3 innings of superb relief as the California Angels downed Kansas City 8-5 to extend their lead over the Royals in the American League West to three games.

Burce Bocche collected three hits and scored twice and Todd Cruz belted a two-run homer, leading the Seattle Mariners past the Chicago White Sox 8-4.

Right-Hander Steve Baker posted his first major-league victory in more than three years, leading the Oakland A's to 5-3 win over the Texas Rangers.



TWO AGAINST ONE: Portugal's goalkeeper Bento rushes out to fist the ball before Finland's Reijo Vaittonen (center) can head it during the European soccer match in Helsinki Wednesday. On the left is Finland's Paavo Kymäläinen.

### Soccer results

European Championship			Scottish Premier Division		
Portugal	2	Richard	0	Aberdeen	1
Denmark	2	England	2	Kilmarnock	1
Wales	1	Norway	0	Hearts	2
Austria	5	Albania	0	Patrick Thistle	0
Netherlands	2	Ireland	1		
Hungary	5	Turkey	0		
West Germany	0	Belgium	0		

## Falcons-Chiefs match off

NEW YORK, Sept. 23 (AP) — The National Football League Wednesday called off the Atlanta Falcons' game against the Chiefs in Kansas City Thursday night, and it appeared the rest of the third weekend of regular-season games would also be victims of the two-day old players' strike.

The league's decision to call off the game, the first ever to be halted by a union strike in the 63-year history of the league, was announced by Jim Heffernan, the NFL's Director of Public Relations.

His statement also said the league had made no decision regarding the 13 other games set for Sunday and Monday night. Heffernan referred all questions to the Management Council, the bargaining unit for the owners.

The Management Council was equally unhelpful, saying only that several options were being considered. One was to stage games with the players ignoring the strike and rosters filled out with rookies and free agents, much the way the league conducted business as usual during the union's abortive strike during the 1974 training camp exhibition season.

Jack Donlan, the executive director of the Management Council and the owners' chief negotiator, had said Tuesday that playing the scheduled games during the strike would

depend on the number of players wanting to play. And on Wednesday, no players showed up for work out at the 28 teams' midweek training facilities, closed by the clubs under Management Council orders. A number of teams, however, worked out on their own.

Picking up the season with the third weekend of games, even in the event of a lengthy strike, apparently is low on the list of the league's contingencies. Major drawbacks are the extremely cold weather in Chicago, Buffalo, New York and other northern cities with outdoor stadiums, conflicts with college bowl games and television commitments for other programming beyond the scheduled end of the season.

Besides, said a league official who asked not to be identified, the owners might not agree with the idea of going through a strike, then having to pay the players full-season salaries. He did acknowledge, though, that a full-halt-delayed season could result in the full-season television revenues, worth about \$14 million per team.

The suggestion by Donlan that the owners would welcome a federal mediator to negotiations which have been stalled since last Friday was rejected again Wednesday by the union. The Management Council, conversely, has said it would be opposed to submitting the dispute to binding arbitration.

## Denmark snatches point off England

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 23 (Agencies) — Denmark snatched a last-minute equalizer to gain a thoroughly-deserved 2-2 draw with England in the European Soccer Championship Group Three match here Wednesday night.

It was a disappointing result for manager Bobby Robson in charge of the England side for the first time since taking over from Ron Greenwood after the World Cup.

England got the start they were looking for when Trevor Francis netted after only eight minutes and it stayed that way until half-time. But after the interval, Alan Hansen, no relation to the Liverpool player, got the equalizer off a penalty award in the 69th minute, but Francis was again on target to put England ahead.

In the dying seconds of the game, however, Jesper Olsen caught the English defense napping to sneak in for another equalizer that brought the 44,300 crowd to their feet.

Apart from Francis' two goals, England had few real opportunities, and as the Danes stepped up the pace most of the action was in front of Shilton's goal. Three times Shilton was left all alone with a Danish attacker, but rushed out to block the shots.

As the match ended a major brawl erupted between British and Danish fans in the stands. Police moved in and several were arrested. Police also said some had to be hospitalized with minor injuries.

### Holland wins

In Rotterdam, the Dutch national team defeated the Republic of Ireland 2-1 before 15,000 spectators in Group Seven.

Holland opened the scoring in the 40th second through Dick Schoenaker and domi-

nated the rest of the first half. Ruud Gullit came close to making it 2-0 in the ninth minute but his powerful shot was pushed past the post by Irish goalkeeper Jim McDonagh.

Liam Brady, searching for an Irish equalizer, could only look on as his fine header was tipped over the crossbar in the 33rd minute, and was awarded a yellow card shortly afterwards by Czechoslovakian referee Ivan Gregor for a foul on Dutch defender Gerald Vanenburg.

Holland substituted John Metgod for veteran midfielder Willy Van Der Kerkhof in the second half and tightened their grip on the fast-moving game. Gullit scored Holland's second after 64 minutes after a long through-ball from Michel Van de Korput.

Ireland had seen two good efforts from Gerry Daly and Mike Robinson well saved by Hans Van Breukelen in the Dutch goalmouth, but Daly scored a consolation goal for the Irish in the dying minutes, beating the Dutch defense from the edge of the area.

### Fans released

COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Sept. 23 (AP) — British soccer fans who went on a rampage after Denmark held England were released early Thursday after a "cooling off" period in a police station, police said.

Inspector Poul Erik Jensen said his officers arrested about 30 fans following brawls after the match. Jensen said another six people were taken into custody hours before the game began for fighting near Copenhagen's central train station. In addition, 10 young Britons were picked up in a central square, where they allegedly smashed the window of a jewelry shop, he said.

### Players jailed

DACCA, Sept. 23, (R) — Martial law court Wednesday jailed four Bangladesh soccer players for up to a year with hard labor for assaulting and insulting match officials during a First Division League game in Dacca on Tuesday night.

The official BSS news agency said one player was sentenced to a year in prison, one to six months and two to one month each. All played for First Division side Ahaheni Kirra Chakra.

Martial law courts still have to try 155 football fans arrested after fighting broke out in the 70,000 capacity crowd when the referee stopped the match. Police using teargas and batons broke up the fight.

## Naqqash strikes deadly

KARACHI, Sept. 23 (Agencies) — Pakistan cricketers were in top form on the second day of the five-day first Test against Australia here Thursday.

After medium pacer Tahir Naqqash grabbed four wickets in eight balls, missing a hat-trick twice, to see the visitors' innings fold at 284, their batsmen were in a smashing mood and rattled 166 for loss of just two wickets by close of play.

But the talking point of the day was the unique dismissal of Moshin Khan who was declared out for halting the rolling ball from reaching the wicket with his hands, following the appeal of the Australian players.

The home team began their innings in a flourish scoring 24 runs in just 20 minutes before lunch. But soon after lunch they lost

### Score-board

Australia (1st innings)	
G. Wood c Wasim Bari b Imran	0
B. Laird run out	32
J. Dyson b Iqbal Qasim	87
K. Hughes c Bari b Qasim	54
A. Border not out	54
G. Ritchie c Rashid b Qadir	58
R. Marsh b Naqqash	19
B. Yardley c Miandad b Naqqash	2
R. Bright c Rashid b Naqqash	2
G. Lawson c Bari b Naqqash	14
J. Thomson st. Bari b Qadir	17
Extras	284

Tahir Naqqash...four wickets in eight balls



Mansoor Akhtar who was caught by Ray Bright off Jeff Thomson at 32 with the total at 43. But Haroon Rashid who joined Mohsin continued the good work before Mohsin was declared out, but by then the pair had a solid 125 runs.

Earlier, the Australians resuming at the overnight score of 218 for five raised visions of a mammoth total when they took the score to 249, before Marsh was bowled by Naqqash for 19. Allan Border was then joined by Bruce Yardley, but the next ball saw Yardley spooning a catch to Miandad off the bowling of Naqqash.

Ray Bright, however, fouled Naqqash's bid for a hat-trick, when he swung the third ball from Naqqash for two runs. But Bright did not last long, in the next over he was caught at short-leg by Haroon Rashid to give Naqqash his third wicket.

With his next delivery, Naqqash had Geoff Lawson caught by Bari, giving him yet another chance of crowning a hat-trick. But he was once again foiled as Jeff Thomson went on a hammering spree.

Together with Allan Border, Thomson added 29 precious runs in just 20 minutes, before Thomson was stumped by Bari off Qadir for 14. Border, who came in at the fall of the fourth wicket, remained unbeaten at 55 which came in three hours of play.

## BRIEFS

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Butch Waltz pounded his booming serve past Guillermo Vilas of Argentina to score an upset victory that included seven aces against his opponent 6-3, 6-4 in the first round of the \$300,000 World Championship Tennis Forum Classic Wednesday.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Jimmy Connors, showing no let down after his U.S. Open triumph whipped Tim Gullikson 7-6, 6-2 in the first round of the Trans-American tourney. In another match, John McEnroe beat Morris Strode 6-1, 6-2.

LJUBLJANA, Yugoslavia (R) — Two Bulgarians set six world records between them in a titanic battle for a gold medal at the World Weightlifting Championships Wednesday night. Yanko Rusev finally won the middleweight (75kg) title with a total lift of 365kg. His compatriot, Mincho Pashov, took the silver with 357.5.

MOSCOW (AP) — Garri Kasparov of the

Soviet Union defeated Florin Georgiu of Romania Wednesday to assume sole possession of first place at the Moscow Interzonal Chess Championship. The victory gave Kasparov eight points for the tournament, one-half better than Guillermo Garcia of Cuba and Mikhail Tal of the Soviet Union.

RIO DE JANEIRO (AFP) — China beat the Soviet Union by three sets to none in the Men's International Volleyball Tournament here Wednesday. In Santiago, Australia's beat Chile 3-2 in a freindly international.

LAS VEGAS (AFP) — Austria's double world champion Niki Lauda of Austria is willing to hack up McLaren teammate John Watson if he can help the Northern Ireland driver win the Formula One title here Saturday. Lauda will not know whether he can become world champion again himself, since the appeal against his disqualification from third place in the Belgian Grand Prix will not be decided until next Tuesday.



THE ONLY WORLD HEAVYWEIGHT BOXING CHAMPION TO HAVE BEEN UNDEFEATED IN HIS CAREER (1947-56) WAS ROCKY MARCIANO



KARATE IS A JAPANESE WORD MEANING LITERALLY "EMPTY HANDED." A FORM OF KARATE WAS PLAYED BY THE ANCIENT GREEKS. ALEXANDER THE GREAT IS SAID TO HAVE BROUGHT THE SPORT TO ASIA IN THE FOURTH CENTURY.



THE LONGEST EVER FOOTBALL MATCH WAS THAT FOUGHT BETWEEN SANTOS, BRAZIL AND PENAROL, MONTVIDEO IN 1962. IT LASTED 3 1/2 HOURS AND RESULTED IN A DRAW.



# arab news

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## AMERICAN COMPLICITY

Today, Muslims all over the world will offer special prayers for the souls of the innocent Palestinian and patriotic Lebanese victims felled by Israeli and Phalangist depravity and butchery.

Their only crime was that they were Palestinians and patriotic Lebanese. They were beaten, shot, cut to pieces, burned and driven over at a moment when little did they expect, that after the United States had given explicit assurances to the PLO that no harm would come to the civilian population of these refugee camps, Israel and the Phalangist allies would do as they did. People wonder and ask who is to blame.

We categorically state that all those who gave firm assurances that no harm will befall these unfortunate people, are to blame. Israel blames the treacherous Phalangists. The Phalangists for their part deny any involvement. But all these lies cannot be covered up, as independent accounts in the media and elsewhere prove beyond doubt that the whole affair was planned and executed with the connivance of the Israelis.

The United States for its part has expressed "horror" but has not even called for a withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. Shedding of crocodile tears by the United States will not quench the thirst for retaliation by the Arab people. The U.S. complicity in this tragic episode of Palestinian history is well exposed and remains a black chapter in American history.

From the start of the invasion which was planned in Washington and Tel Aviv, to the pullout of the peacekeeping forces immediately from Beirut, the U.S. role in this great anti-Palestinian drama was apparent. The United States is now sending its troops to be in the multinational force. We tell President Reagan and his special envoy Philip Habib the U.S. agents have already done their job and there is no one to protect except the bodies of the Palestinians and the Lebanese.

## Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers highlighted the country's progress and prosperity on the occasion of the 51st anniversary of the foundation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

*Al-Jazirah* lauded the Kingdom's great achievements and the welfare and development the country is witnessing in all sectors.

"The occasion is very dear to every citizen and specially to this generation which has been enjoying the fruits of the great steps taken by the late King Abdul Aziz to ensure security and stability in the Arabian peninsula after a long battle among the tribes," the paper said.

It paid great tribute to the late King Abdul Aziz, the founder of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

*Okaz* hailed King Fahd's royal directive to cancel celebrations for this year in solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and in support of their steadfastness against the barbaric massacre of the Palestinian refugees in Sabra and Shatila camps in West Beirut.

"Those who are following closely the Kingdom's stand since the beginning of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and King Fahd's contacts with the U.S. administration know well that the Kingdom's efforts are not mere outbiddings but are prompted by

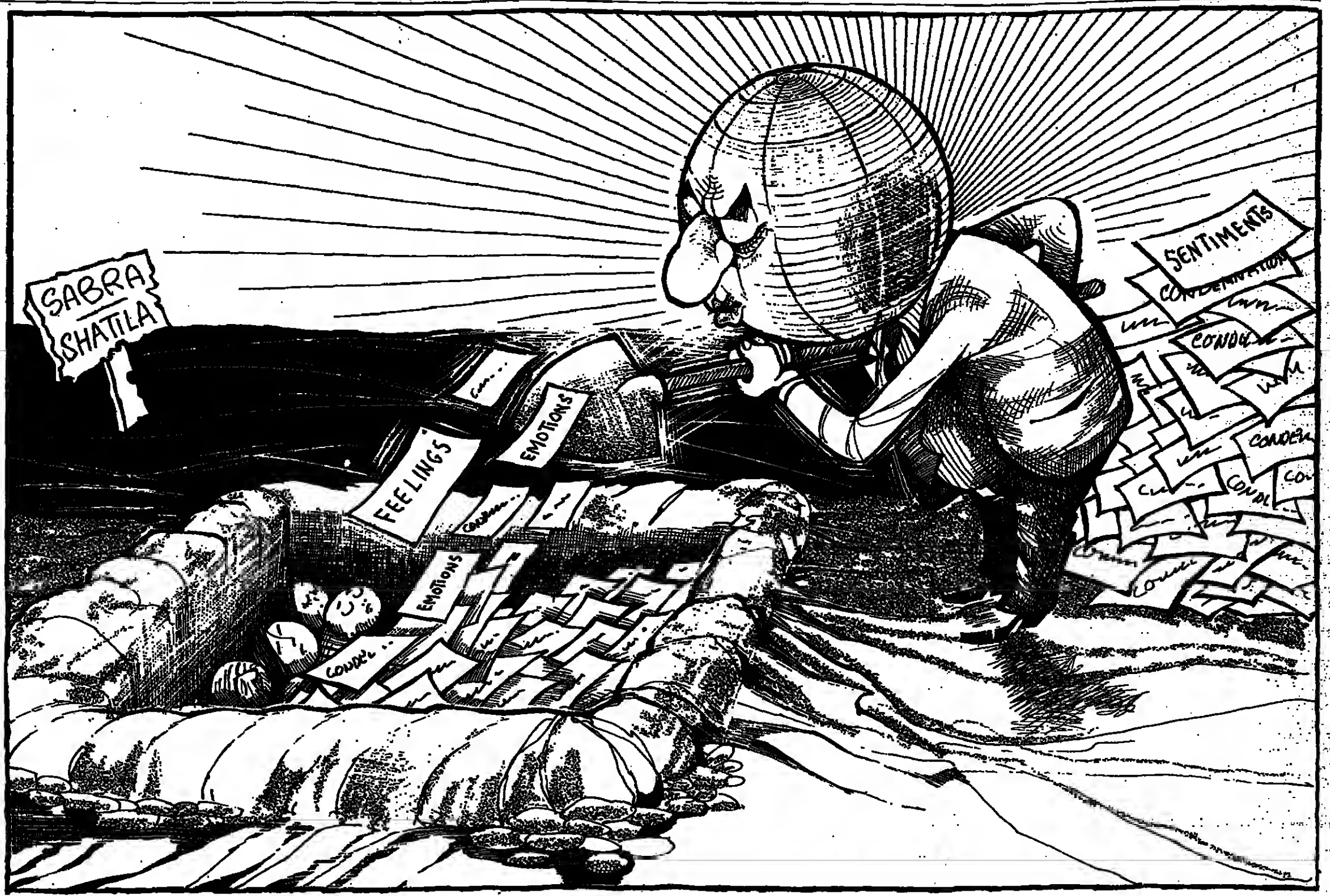
its strong belief in Islamic and Arab causes and its concern to ensure Lebanon's security and stability," the paper said.

*Al-Riyadh* said the path followed by the late King Abdul Aziz to unify the Arabian peninsula had been a "very difficult one."

"But King Abdul Aziz with the Holy Quran in his right hand and the sword in his left, had been able to overcome all obstacles in his path to unify the Arabian peninsula and forged a marvelous and exemplary unity unique in history," the paper added.

"After the passing away of King Abdul Aziz, his elder son Saud took the reins of the Kingdom and started modernizing and developing the country. After King Saud his brother King Faisal wisely achieved prosperity and progress despite the upheavals and turmoil which the world witnessed at that time," the paper wrote.

"Then came the most difficult phase or the 80's crises which found in King Khalid a wise leader who devoted his whole time to handle the Arab and Islamic causes and passed away fighting the nation's enemies." It added that King Fahd was "now directing the battle against the enemies at such a critical phase, fast events and dramatic changes." (SPA)



## Death in refugee camps : The story of Beirut massacres

(EDITOR'S NOTE: The following reconstruction is based on reporting by AP writers G.G. Labelle and Steven Hinde in Beirut and Arthur Max in Tel Aviv.)

It was 10 a.m. Thursday, Sept. 16, in West Beirut, Israeli troops encircled the dusty Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila, and allowed Christian militiamen inside. Commandos, remnants of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and not civilians, were supposed to be the target. Israel now claims.

But a slaughter was beginning. Forty-eight hours later, reporters entering the camps found hundreds of bloated bodies, including elderly people, women and children. Some had been dismembered. Estimates of the number of victims range from 300 to 1,000, 250 were confirmed by Wednesday evening.

This is the story of the Beirut massacre, reconstructed from interviews with witnesses, soldiers, physicians and officials in Lebanon and Israel. The debate over who was to blame will continue. Some conflicts and unanswered questions, among them the role — if any — of Israeli-supported Maj. Saad Haddad's militiamen. But enough facts are clear to draw this outline.

The deadly drama began on Tuesday, Sept. 14, when an Israeli officer in Beirut discovered and identified the body of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel in the bombed-out ruins of his Christian Phalangist Party headquarters. Israel considered Gemayel an ally.

In Tel Aviv, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon consulted Prime Minister Menachem Begin. Then he sent the Israeli Army into West Beirut to keep order and block the return of the PLO. Sharon said in a statement issued Wednesday. The PLO had evacuated only two weeks earlier, after a summer-long Israeli siege of West Beirut.

By 5 a.m. Wednesday, Sept. 15, Israeli troops had moved into West Beirut. They left the refugee camps alone.

Although the Israelis believed up to 2,000 PLO

fighters remained in the Lebanese capital, they barred their troops from the Palestinian neighborhoods, according to official sources who requested anonymity. "Sensitivity" was the reason given by a senior Israeli official.

By Thursday morning, Sept. 16, Israeli troops had taken over West Beirut, and announced that the refugee camps, "remain encircled and enclosed."

Israeli and Phalangist officers met to choose targets and go over operational plans. The official word was that Phalangist officers wanted an active part in "mopping up the refugee camps."

By all accounts, Sharon, the driving force behind the Beirut siege, personally gave "his nod to the Christian militia's mission into the camps, nobody knows the religion of the people killed, but the camps were predominantly Muslim. Sharon now claims that during meetings with the rightist Christian militia, "it was emphasized... that the action was against commandos and that the civilian population must not be harmed."

Then the militiamen moved into the camps, which blend into each other in a sprawl of low-slung houses and narrow lanes. Israeli soldiers held positions on hills near the camps. "In the beginning they killed with knives, so as not to make noise," said Yahia Hassav Salame, a survivor of Shatila whose 80-year-old brother was killed. Salame said the killing started at 10 a.m. Thursday.

By 11 a.m. Thursday, sniping began in the streets. "Anybody who crossed the street, they killed him," Salame said.

Samir Ayyoub, a Palestinian who is a sociologist at Beirut Arab University, said he had talked to about 10 survivors, including several who fled to his home about a mile from the camps. "Early Thursday, they heard people moaning and crying," he recounted.

Israeli soldiers heard the gunfire, but assumed it just meant the militiamen were meeting resistance from PLO fighters, several government sources

said. A 17-year-old girl, who said her name was Amal, escaped with her mother and sister through side streets to Acca hospital. She gave this account of the carnage: "People began to cry. They are slaughtering them, they are slaughtering them." We began to believe it when they started bringing in the wounded, with bullet wounds shot from close range. We heard that armed men had lined up 30 men against a wall and shot them."

Friday was also a day of random horror. At dawn, the first militia forces emerged from the camps, telling Israeli officers that battles were heavy. But Israeli units began to hear rumors that civilians had been killed. A few civilians escaped to tell tales of mass murder. No one seemed to pay much attention.

Later that Friday morning, Sept. 17, four doctors left the Acca hospital with a white flag and tried to enter the Sabra camp. A grenade killed three of them and wounded a fourth.

Reporters who tried to enter the camps during the day Friday were turned away by Phalangist militiamen. They could hear gunfire coming from inside the camps. At about 1 p.m., a Danish television crew began filming at the southern entrance to the camp. Armed militiamen stopped women from leaving the camp. One woman waved a passport or identity card and shouted, "Lebanese." But they turned her back also.

An old man seen walking into the camp was later found shot in the head. A neighbor identified him as a Mr. Nouri, who was 90 years old.

At about 4 p.m., James Pringle, a reporter for *Newsweek* magazine, asked a militiaman outside the camp where he was from. The man replied, "I come from the south" — which would mean he was one of Haddad's forces. Pringle asked what was going on inside, and Pringle said the man replied, "Well, we're slaughtering them."

An Israeli colonel across the street said the Israelis were not going into the camp. Asked about

the possibility of militiamen getting out of hand, he replied: "I hope that doesn't happen."

No one knows for sure whether the Haddad militiamen, from an Israeli-backed fiefdom in South Lebanon, were involved in the massacre. Haddad, a renegade Lebanese Army officer, is a Greek Catholic whose militia are Christian. Survivors said that some assailants wore the uniform of Haddad's men and spoke with southern Lebanese accents, but both Israel and Haddad deny that Haddad was involved.

A middle-aged woman said she was spared after she showed her Lebanese passport. But she added that 26 of her Lebanese relatives were killed, including her mother and her father, who was found dead on his bed with his wheelchair beside him.

Samir Azub, a young Lebanese, said he was arrested by Haddad's forces on Friday. While he was being questioned, he said, "one man tried to run away. They brought him back, put him up against a wall and shot him in the head." Azub was released.

Sometime during the day Friday, tractors moved in and began bulldozing bodies under the rubble of exploded buildings. Israeli soldiers remained outside the camps.

Earlier Friday, Major Gen. Amir Drori, chief of the northern command, ordered an immediate halt to the operation through the Phalangist liaison officer, Sharon said Wednesday. But, Sharon added, "It was not known then what was being done" to the camps. At 6:30 p.m., Sharon said, the Phalangist commander agreed that all his militiamen would leave the camp by Saturday morning. But survivors said the militia continued to kill families and butcher children and infants. Even horses and dogs fell victim.

In the morning, the Phalangists left the camps and the Israelis ordered their troops not to enter "so as not to block the Israeli forces to events that occurred there," Sharon said.

There was no one to stop reporters from entering. The carnage was over.

## Costa Rica's economic collapse worries U.S.

By Susan Morgan

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — Thousands of chanting, banner-waving teachers, peasants and workers took to the streets of the Costa Rican capital last week to denounce government economic policy and demand wage increases. With the national currency devalued by around 60 percent over the past two years, annual inflation raging at 100 percent and unemployment at its highest ever, reasons for their grievances are not hard to find.

"What has been truly remarkable," one long-term resident said, "is that there has not been more unrest."

That Costa Rica has withstood the assault of inflation so far is a tribute to its genuine democratic tradition — and to the easy-going nature of *Ticos*, as Costa Ricans are called. "Anywhere else you would already have a riot on your hands," the resident said.

But he is fearful of what will happen in the next

pay round a year hence, especially as no economic forecasters are expecting things to get better before 1984 at the earliest.

The total external debt of this tiny country of 2,200,000 people is estimated at \$4.5 billion — higher in per capita terms than that of Mexico. Costa Rica cannot pay and is urgently seeking help from the International Monetary Fund. According to the minister of the presidency, Fernando Berrocal, two areas of disagreement with the IMF have been cleared up (interest rates and a three-tier exchange system) and he expects a deal to be signed in November.

That will be just a first step to sorting out the country's crushing economic difficulties. The Social Democrat government of Luis Albeno Monge, elected in May, immediately introduced a series of unpopular belt-tightening measures, including price increases of up to 90 percent on previously subsidized items such as gasoline, transport, electricity and some food.

As a result it is bracing itself for increased labor

and political discontent.

Costa Rica is dubbed "the Switzerland" of this crisis-ridden region. With no army, a fully functioning democracy, formerly the highest standard of living in the area and an open-door tradition of providing asylum to political refugees, it is the regional showcase of the United States which considers it depicts what Latin America could be.

But now Washington is deeply worried that the economic crisis could erode democracy and fan the flames of revolution. "If the government cannot pacify the ever-growing number of jobless, you could find people here looking for the traditional man on horseback as a solution to their problems," a U.S. diplomat said.

Another made the comparison with Uruguay, which once had the most advanced welfare state in the hemisphere. The economy collapsed under the strain, the nation became polarized and since then a series of ever-more repressive military regimes has confronted a growing number of left-wing guerrillas.

Today around a third of all Uruguayans live in exile — some in Costa Rica. Costa Rica estimates it has some 18,000 recent refugees, most from El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua. Five thousand Cubans arrived, allegedly in transit, under the previous administration, and never left.

Because of the strains caused by Costa Rica's economic collapse, its leaders are worried both by far-left groups operating legally in the country (such as the Communist Popular Vanguard Party) and by the example of Socialist Nicaragua next door.

Relations with Nicaragua have deteriorated dramatically in recent months. Once Costa Rica sided openly with the Sandinistas, but of late many people here have become worried by the mounting military buildup across the border. Managua is estimated to have 60,000 men potentially under arms and an increasingly sophisticated Soviet-supplied arsenal. Costa Rica has only 7,000 badly equipped police.

"We are determined that under no conditions will we militarize Costa Rica," says Berrocal, "but we will tighten up security and end our open-door policy, while allowing genuine political refugees asylum here." (ONS)

## Letters to the editor

Well known criminals

Keep up the good work

Dear sir,

The man who was to come into power, riding on an Israeli bullet, killed himself by adopting a way of brutality, tyranny and savagery. The hands, behind the assassination of Lebanese President-elect Bashir Gemayel, are of well known criminal nation of Jews who want to subjugate the entire world by gobbling areas of weaker countries.

The Israelis are now occupying Lebanon. The peace-loving nations of the world must know that the withdrawal of Palestinian and Syrian forces will not stop the Israelis from dominating southern Lebanon.

Concluding this letter, I would like to stress the fact that true peace cannot be achieved without killing all the Zionists of this peace-loving world.

Yours faithfully,  
Mohammed Ahraruddin  
C/o P.O. Box 9903  
Riyadh

Sir,

I have been reading the letters by various Filipinos expressing gratitude for Mr. Hassan Leunam for his sympathies to Filipinos.

I do know that there exists certain prejudice against Filipinos but I believe that most Saudis, who are educated and well-mannered do appreciate the role of Filipinos in this country. The Filipinos are basically gentle and kind people as I found out during my visit to Manila and other parts of their country.

If one or two of their countrymen commit a crime or if *Time* and *Newsweek* portray an ugly image of the Philippines that does not make all Filipinos bad or the country unsafe. Keep up the good work in your second home.

Saeed Al Ghamdy  
C/o P.O. Box 62  
Jeddah

## TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, Sept. 24th, the 267th day of 1982. There are 98 days left in year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1513 — Tourmal, Belgium, surrenders to English force; Swiss Army attacks Dijon, France.

1750 — Britain, by treaty with Spain, renounces right to import slaves to Spanish America in return for confirmation of its other commercial rights.

1869 — "Black Friday" in New York when panic hits Wall Street after attempt by financiers Jay Gould and James Fisk to corner gold market.

1905 — Sweden agrees to Norway's independence.

1941 — Allied conference in London endorses Atlantic Charter.

1952 — Romania's revised constitution is approved.

1965 — Mauritius constitutional conference ends with promise of independence in 1966.

1968 — United Nations General Assembly opens its 23rd session and admits Swaziland as 125th U.N. member.

1974 — U.S. House of Representatives votes to suspend military aid to Turkey until substantial progress is made toward settlement on Cyprus.

1975 — U.S. Senate Intelligence Committee discloses that CIA had for 20 years been opening foreign letters to Americans, including many prominent figures.

1977 — The United States and the Soviet Union say high-level talks have narrowed their differences on proposed agreement limiting strategic bomber and missile forces.

1978 — Mysterious explosion destroys 150-meter section of pipeline carrying natural gas from Iran to the Soviet Union.

1981 — The U.S. and the Soviet Union pledge to begin intensified talks in Geneva on reduction of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Thought for today:  
Have no friends not equal to yourself — Confucius, Chinese philosopher (551 B.C.-479 B.C.)



# Zakah: a preferred debt

By Adil Salahi

Over the last few weeks we have pointed out that *zakah* (or the purifying dues paid to the poor) is a duty payable every year on one's total wealth and income, provided it exceeds a certain minimum. Allah has made *zakah* a right, due to the poor and the deprived, so that poverty can be checked effectively. As such, *zakah* is a debt owed by man to Allah, who is in the first place the owner of all wealth in our hands. He has given us that wealth and put us in charge of it, but He remains the owner thereof. This debt is payable annually whether its collector calls for it or not, and whether the state organizes its collection or not.

On this basis we can say that once *zakah* accrues it becomes payable. If it is withheld and not paid the one who withholds it incurs Allah's anger and makes himself liable to His punishment, in addition to whatever punishment the state may inflict on him. Such punishment, however, does not compensate for *zakah* itself, which remains payable.

Most man-made laws provide for tax forfeiture if it remains unpaid for a number of years. They consider the state's failure to get the tax paid a valid reason for forfeiting it. Thus if a person can get away without tax payment he is, in the ultimate winner if he can escape payment for a number of years.

Not so with *zakah*, which remains payable once it becomes due. No one has the right to forfeit it in any circumstance. Indeed it becomes a preferred debt.

Let us suppose that someone did not pay *zakah* for two or more years. There is one ruling which covers this situation regardless of the causes of such omission. It does not matter whether he willfully and deliberately tried to evade payment, or he was unaware that it has become due, or the collector did not demand payment. In any such case, *zakah* becomes a debt preferred over all other debts. This means that it is payable immediately even if the result of its pay-

ment is that what is left for him drops below the sum that includes *zakah* payable or that he is left with no money whatsoever. No other creditor may be paid any part of his debt until all the *zakah* debt has been paid.

This preference is due to the fact that there are three rights to be considered with regard to *zakah*. First, Allah's right as the owner of our money and the legislator who has decided that part of that money must be paid out to the poor. Second, the right of the poor which Allah has granted them. They are entitled to their share in our money, which aims at reducing their poverty. Third, the right of the society which has an interest in *zakah* as a means of looking after one section of it.

Moreover, *zakah* is not forfeited by the death of the payer, even if he dies while fighting for the cause of Islam. It is deductible from the estate at the deceased, whether he makes a provision in his will for such a deduction or not. Indeed, his heirs may not be given their shares of the inheritance before the deduction of *zakah* and other debts.

One may ask here: What about martyrs? Are they not forgiven their sins? The answer is: "Yes, indeed. Allah may forgive a martyr the sin of having left his debt of *zakah* unpaid, but that does not mean that it becomes repayable due to his martyrdom."

After all, the only thing that a martyr is questioned about on the Day of Judgment is his debt. Since *zakah* is a preferred debt it remains due and payable.

All this serves to show that *zakah* is a duty which remains intact and unaffected by the lapse of time or by death. It is deductible from one's estate and preferred to all other debts.

Islam has indeed been far ahead of modern tax laws which give the state's exchequer a claim over the property of the debtor which allows it to recover its dues ahead of all other creditors.

# Islam in perspective

## What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful

*When We assigned to Abraham the site of the House We commanded him: 'Ascribe to Me no partners' and: Purify My House for those who will walk around it, and those who will stand before it, and those who will bow down and prostrate themselves in prayers. Call upon mankind to come for pilgrimage: they will come to you on foot and on every kind of fast mount, from every distant quarter, so that they might avail themselves of many a benefit, and that they might extol the name of Allah on the days appointed for sacrifice, over whatever heads of cattle He may have provided for them. Eat, then, thereof, and feed the unfortunate poor.*

(The Pilgrimage: 22; 26-8)

### Commentary:

These verses are the opening ones in a long passage about pilgrimage in the *surah* which bears that title. They make it clear that the Ka'abah was built by Abraham, one of the greatest prophets, who was helped in this task by his son, Ishmael, who was also a prophet. The location was assigned by Allah. He willed that His House be built in this barren valley in order that anyone who wishes to undertake the journey to visit it and offer the pilgrimage which He made a duty owed to Him by all mankind should do so in total devotion and absolute obedience to Him.

The House, or the Ka'abah, has been associated with the concept of the oneness of Allah ever since it was built. This is why Abraham is here commanded not to ascribe any partners to Allah. Abraham was, of course, a Prophet when he built the House in compliance with Allah's command. As a Prophet one would expect him not to entertain any thought of associating any partners with Allah. The commandment here, then, is general, to all mankind. They must worship Allah alone. The House must be kept pure for those who worship Allah alone.

When the building was completed Abraham was commanded to call upon mankind to make their pilgrimage to the House. He also promised him that people will respond to his call and come from all

quarters of the world. We see this happening every year as it has been happening since the day Abraham made that call. We see it just as Allah promised. People yearn to come and save a part of their income in order to undertake the journey. Those who can afford it use the best and fastest means of transport; and the ones who are poor do come also, on foot.

During their pilgrimage people "avail themselves of many a benefit." Indeed, pilgrimage is a religious duty which combines worship and purification of one's soul with benefits which relate only to this world. Traders and businessmen find in pilgrimage a fantastic season. This is why all sorts of products have always been brought to Makkah, from all corners of the world, where they sell at a profit. Pilgrimage witnesses indeed a fine world exhibition and an international fair which does not require the kind of expenditure exhibitions need to organize. There is no harm for pilgrims to bring any goods with them and sell them to recover some of their expenses.

Pilgrimage is also a conference where the participants share the same ideology and the same objectives. It brings out the best from all Muslim peoples and enhances their unity and serves their common cause.

The best and most important benefit pilgrims have, however, is the purification of their souls as they feel close to Allah, having shed their burdens of sin and wiped their slates clean and earned Allah's forgiveness.

they have undertaken their journey in obedience to Allah.

When they arrive in Mina they have a busy day ahead of them. They stone the first Jamarah before midday, go back to Makkah for *tawaf*, which is called *fadhalah*, slaughter their sacrificed animals (if they have to) and shave their heads or shorten their hair. When they have completed three out of these four duties (two of the three, if they do not have to sacrifice) they may wear their ordinary clothes. It is needless to say that women do not shave their heads; they only trim a bit of their hair.

These four duties may be done in any order. What remains afterward is for the pilgrims to stay in Mina for the following two or three nights. Each day they should stone the three Jamarat, throwing seven little stones at each, mentioning the name of Allah as they throw each little stone.

Many of the pilgrimage actions commemorate actions from the time of Abraham. Stoning at the Jamarat is one such commemoration. When Abraham (peace be on him) was ordered by Allah to sacrifice his son Ishmael he took him out to this very spot in order to do what Allah had bid him. The devil tried to dissuade Abraham from doing so. He took the shape of a wise man counseling Abraham to spare his son. Abraham told him to go away. When he persisted Abraham hit him with stones and moved a little distance away to carry out what he was bid. Again the devil appeared to him and tried to dissuade him. Abraham hit him again and this was repeated three times before Ishmael was saved when the angel, Gabriel, brought Abraham a sheep to slaughter in place of his son.

Thus the stoning at the Jamarat is a symbolic act, commemorating Abraham's determination to do as Allah told him in the face of strong temptation to disobey Him. By this act we renew our resolve to obey Allah whatever He bids us. We do not believe that the devil actually lives there. Otherwise, he would have died a long time ago, with all this stoning.

After these two or three days in Mina pilgrims return to Makkah. Their pilgrimage is now over and they may go home or stay in Makkah for further worship at the House. Just before they leave, however, they should make a farewell *tawaf*.

This is merely a brief sketch of the actions one does during pilgrimage. Obviously we cannot provide a detailed guide for pilgrimage in our limited space. People may inquire from learned men about their pilgrimage details or consult a guide or a manual of pilgrimage.

It should be added here that a properly carried out pilgrimage ensures forgiveness by Allah of one's all past sins, no matter how grave they may have been.

# Life of the Prophet - 77

## The ransom for relatives

Allah has forgiven the Prophet and the Muslims their slip of judgment when they decided to free their prisoners from ransom. He also made it lawful for them to put the ransom money to whatever purpose they wished, as long as it was beneficial to them and served the interests of their community.

Not all the prisoners had to pay ransom in order to be freed. Umar ibn Abdullah of the Jumah clan was one of the poor among the prisoners. He had several daughters. He appealed to the Prophet in these words: "Messenger of Allah, you know that I have not got any money to speak of. I am indeed one of the needy and I have a large family to support. I, therefore, appeal to your generosity to set me free." The Prophet granted his appeal and set him free after taking from him a firm pledge never to join any force which aims to fight the Prophet.

Indeed Umar was one of quite a few prisoners whom the Prophet released for no ransom because they were poor.

A shrewd decision was made by the Prophet when he stipulated that any prisoners who could read and write would be set free for no ransom if he taught ten Muslim children to read and write. Most of the Arabs at the time were illiterate. The Prophet himself received no education when he was young and did not write and read. His decision, therefore, shows that his grasp of all matters was so good that he realized that to provide basic education for ten Muslim children equaled the four thousand dirhams many of the prisoners had to pay in order to buy their freedom.

As the declaration that the prisoners may buy their freedom went around the first to be released was Abu Wada'ah ibn Dhuhairah of the Sahn clan. His son, Al-Muttalib, left Makkah quietly one night, when the Quraysh were still playing it cool with regard to negotiating the prisoners' release hoping to get easier terms. Al-Muttalib went straight to Madinah where he bought his father's freedom for four thousand dirhams.

There were several cases which are worth a special mention with regard to the release of the prisoners. An important personality among those prisoners was Suhail ibn Amr who was a fine public speaker. He used his talent to speak ill of the Prophet and Islam. Mikraz ibn Hafs was sent to Madinah to negotiate his release. When terms were agreed the Ansar who held him asked Mikraz to pay the agreed ransom. He, however, did not have the money. He offered to stand in for Suhail, who would be released to fetch the money and get Mikraz released. This was indeed the way Suhail was set free. Prior to that, however, Umar ibn Al-Khattab suggested to the Prophet that he be allowed to pull out all Suhail's front teeth so that his speech would be impaired and he would never have the chance to speak in public against the Prophet. It was, in effect, a suggestion which aimed at depriving Suhail, and the Quraysh generally, of a powerful weapon which they used in spreading false propaganda against the Prophet and against Islam. The Prophet, however, would have nothing of the sort. He taught us in this incident a very important principle of maintaining our moral standards even with our enemies, in times of peace and war. He said to Umar: "I would not mutilate him lest Allah should mutilate me, even though I am a prophet." Thus, mutilation of any person, dead or alive, is strictly forbidden in Islam, in all circumstances, even if he is our worst enemy. It is also reported that the Prophet said to Umar that Suhail might in future "take a stand of which you will not disapprove." We shall relate the details of that stand in its proper place.

Among the prisoners were some of the Prophet's own relatives. One of those was his son-in-law, Abulhas ibn Ar-Rahib who was married to the Prophet's eldest daughter, Zainab. She continued to live with him in Makkah after the Prophet's emigration to Madinah despite the fact that she was a Muslim and he was not. At the time, the rulings concerning such marriages were not yet revealed. Abulhas was the nephew of the Prophet's first wife, Khadeejah. At her request the Prophet approved his marriage with Zainab before he received his first revelations. Zainab was very happy with her husband who was a man of great honesty and integrity.

When relations between the Prophet and Quraysh reached a low ebb while he was still in Makkah preaching his message and speaking against idol worship some of the Quraysh leaders thought of causing the Prophet personal problems by getting his daughters divorced. They, therefore, went to Abulhas and asked him to divorce Zainab, promising him that he could, instead, marry any woman of his choice. He turned down their request saying that he would not divorce Zainab for any other woman. Uthbah ibn Abulhas, who was engaged to one of the Prophet's other daughters, accepted the offer. He left her and chose in her place the daughter of Saeed ibn Al-Aas.

Now that Abulhas was a prisoner of war in Madinah, Zainab sent money for his release. She included in her offer of ransom a necklace which was her mother's gift to her on her wedding night. When the Prophet saw the necklace he was deeply touched. He said to his companions: "If you feel it proper to release her prisoner for her and refund her money, you may do so." They said: "Sure," and they released Abulhas without charging him a ransom.

Among the prisoners of Badr was also the Prophet's own uncle, Al-Abbas. He was the one the Prophet ordered not to be killed in the battle. Now the Muslims wanted him to pay his ransom. Obviously the matter was left to the Prophet, because no one dared demand a ransom from the Prophet's own uncle. Al-Abbas, however, pleaded that he was a Muslim though he did not declare the fact to the Makkans. The Prophet answered: "Allah knows whether you were truly a Muslim. If so, He will certainly reward you. To all appearances, however, you were against us. You have, then, to pay the ransom for yourself, your two nephews Nawfal ibn Al-Harith and Uqail ibn Abu Talib and also for your ally Uthbah ibn Amr." Al-Abbas replied that he did not have the money to pay all that. The Prophet asked him: "What about the treasure you and your wife Umm Al-Fadhl buried in the ground? You said to her that if you get killed the money should be divided among your three children, Al-Fadhl, Abdullah and Qutham." Al-Abbas said, "I certainly know that you are Allah's messenger. This was known to nobody apart from myself and my wife." He then asked the Prophet to count toward the ransom demanded twenty ounces of silver the Muslims gained from him during the battle. The Prophet refused saying that was of the spoils of war which belonged, by right, to the Muslims. Al-Abbas, thus, had no choice but to pay the ransom for himself, his two nephews and his ally.

This shows very clearly how the Prophet maintained a high standard of fairness. He did not allow his uncle to get away lightly. He made him pay for his release and for his relations who did not have the means to buy their own freedom. In the case of his son-in-law the Prophet merely suggested to the Muslims to forgo the ransom. When they did so they did not feel obliged to comply. It was a matter of free choice. Had any of them refused, and everyone was entitled to refuse, Abulhas would have had to pay the ransom like his fellow prisoners.

(To be continued next Friday)



WAY TO MAKKAH: Prayer-rugs made in Lausanne, Switzerland, followed an idea of Joseph Kamoo, seen in the picture, showing the way of Makkah by means of an incorporated compass.

## Our Dialogue

### On pilgrimage

Q. I am new Muslim and would be very grateful if you kindly explain how pilgrimage is performed.

A.T. Sobal Jeddah

Could you please explain why Muslims from all over the world come to Makkah for pilgrimage? What does stoning the devil at Jamarat signify?

Filip Jose Rosario New Jeddah Clinic P.O. Box 7692 Jeddah

A. Pilgrimage is obligatory to every Muslim, male or female, once at least in one's lifetime if one is able to undertake it. Indeed, pilgrimage to the Ka'abah, the central structure inside the Grand Mosque in Makkah, is the fifth of the five main duties of every Muslim. The relevant verses from the Qur'an which establish this duty may be rendered in English as follows: "Behold, the first House ever set up for mankind was indeed the one at Bakkah (old name of Makkah): rich in blessing, and a source of guidance to all the worlds, full of clear messages. It is the place whereon Abraham once stood; and whoever enters it is secure. Pilgrimage to the House is a duty owed to Allah by all people who are able to undertake it. As for those who remain unbelievers — verily, Allah does not stand in need of anything in all the worlds." (3: 97-8)

Thus, there is no doubt that pilgrimage is a duty. That this duty is made to the House or the Ka'abah in Makkah is only natural since it was the first House or Temple ever built for worship. After all it was by the two prophets and messengers from Allah, Abraham and his son Ishmael. To make the pilgrimage to this particular House emphasizes the fact that all the Prophets preached the same message of Islam, in its general sense of total submission to Allah. It also emphasizes that the nation of Islam is the rightful heir of Abraham and his message. It was he who built the Ka'abah, to be the first ever building set up specially for worship. Allah has made this place, and everyone who enters it secure. No one who goes inside this Mosque feels any fear from any quarter. This applied even in those periods when Makkah, along with the rest of Arabia, plunged deep into ignorance and idol worship. It is reliably reported that in the period preceding the advent of Islam a man who had just committed a murder felt safe if he went into the Mosque. All he needed to do was to put a piece of wool in his neck. Even if the son of the man he killed met him he would not take any action to scare him until he had gone out. Indeed the peace and

security of the place extends to animals. It is forbidden to disturb its animals and game or to frighten them away from their nests or homes. Its trees may not be cut. No one is allowed to pick up anything lost or dropped by someone else unless he recognizes it and its owner and pick it up in order to return it to that owner. In short, everyone is everything is safe, secure and peaceful in and around the House.

When Abraham completed the building of the Ka'abah, or the House as it is often called, Allah commanded him to declare to mankind that it is obligatory for them to do the pilgrimage. He did so and ever since then pilgrimage to the House has been a duty.

We note here that the Qur'an uses words to express this obligation which it does not use with relation to other duties. We are told here that pilgrimage is a duty "owed to Allah by all people." The way this command has been phrased may be interpreted as a reply to the Jews who argued hard against the transfer of the qiblah (direction in prayers) of the Muslims from Jerusalem to the Ka'abah. They themselves, this verse suggests, are required to go on this pilgrimage to the House since they are part of "all people." It is natural that they should be included in this obligation since the House was built by Abraham, their father, and was the first House ever to be built for worship.

Another inference we may have from the phrasing of this verse is that all people are required to believe in Islam and to implement its legislations and to fulfill its duties of which pilgrimage is only one part. If they do not then they are unbelievers. Indeed, it is man who benefits if he is a believer and if he attends to his worship.

The duty of pilgrimage has been set in such a categorical way which makes it a debt owed to Allah by right. Yet it is Allah's will to exempt from this duty anyone who is unable to undertake it. Ability, in this sense, includes both physical and financial ability. It also includes the ability to travel and personal safety on the journey.

To the Muslims, pilgrimage is their annual general meeting where they gather to renew their pledges to Allah to worship Him alone and to conduct their lives according to His law. Hence it is a demonstration of total submission to Him.

Pilgrimage consists of obligatory actions and others which were done by the Prophet, and as such, they have become *sunnah*, i.e. they are highly recommended and earn us a reward for doing them although they are not obligatory.

Anyone who comes to Makkah for pilgrimage or *Umrah* (i.e., out of season pilgrimage) must at a certain point in his

journey change into pilgrimage garments known as *ihram*. Those points differ in distance from Makkah but most of them are over 100 kms away. The garments are, for men, two pieces of cloth, preferably white, one to be wrapped around the waist and stretching down well below the knee. The other is thrown over the shoulders, so that the two together may cover the whole body leaving the head and the lower part of one's legs bare. For women *ihram* garments are ordinary clothes covering their heads (not the face) and all their bodies. The dress should be simple, wide and without eye-catching patterns. People who live within the area formed by drawing lines connecting all these points may put on their *ihram* garments in their homes just before setting out for pilgrimage.

When the pilgrim arrives in Makkah he goes immediately to the Ka'abah where he offers the arrival *tawaf*, (*tawaf* is to go round the Ka'abah, seven times, starting at the black stone). During *tawaf* one may glorify Allah, recite Qur'an, or pray Him for any matter. *Tawaf* is a form of worship which may be offered as many times as one wishes, provided that each *tawaf* consists of going round the Ka'abah seven times. *Tawaf* may be interrupted by talking. After *tawaf* one is required to walk seven times between the two hills of Safa and Marwah which are adjacent to the Grand Mosque. One starts at Safa and walks down to the Marwah and then comes back. Each time one reaches either hill counts for one of the seven laps of his walk which is called *Saie*.

On the eighth day of Thul-Hajjah pilgrims leave Makkah, in their *ihram* garments, for Mina, which is approximately ten kilometers from Makkah. They stay there overnight and occupy themselves with prayers, reading the Qur'an or glorification of Allah. This stay in Mina is *sunnah*, i.e. not obligatory.

The following day, 9th Thul-Hajjah all pilgrims gather at Arafah. This is the focal point in their pilgrimage. They stay there from midday and start to leave after dusk. The idea is to spend part of the day and part of the night at Arafah. As this is the duty without which one's pilgrimage cannot be valid, Allah has made a concession to us that anyone spends at Arafah any length of time between midday on the 9th and dawn on the 10th of Thul-Hajjah is considered to have fulfilled this duty.

Pilgrims start their journey back to Mina after dusk on the 9th of Thul-Hajjah. They stop at Muzdalifah which is about half way between Arafah and Mina. There they must stay until after midnight at least but it is much better to stay until shortly before sunrise, when they continue their journey to Mina. Throughout the day and night pilgrims may chant certain words expressing the fact that

## SELF-SERVICING

WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL

### STARTING TROUBLES - WHEN THE BATTERY IS AT FAULT

STARTING DIFFICULTIES CAN BE CAUSED BY A NUMBER OF THINGS OTHER THAN THE BATTERY AND ITS CONNECTIONS - LIKE A FAULTY STARTER, IGNITION, WIRING OR SOLENOID FAULT ETC, BUT HERE ARE THE SIGNS WHICH IDENTIFY THE BIGGEST SINGLE CAUSE OF DIFFICULT OR NON STARTING - ESPECIALLY ON COLD MORNINGS - THE BATTERY.

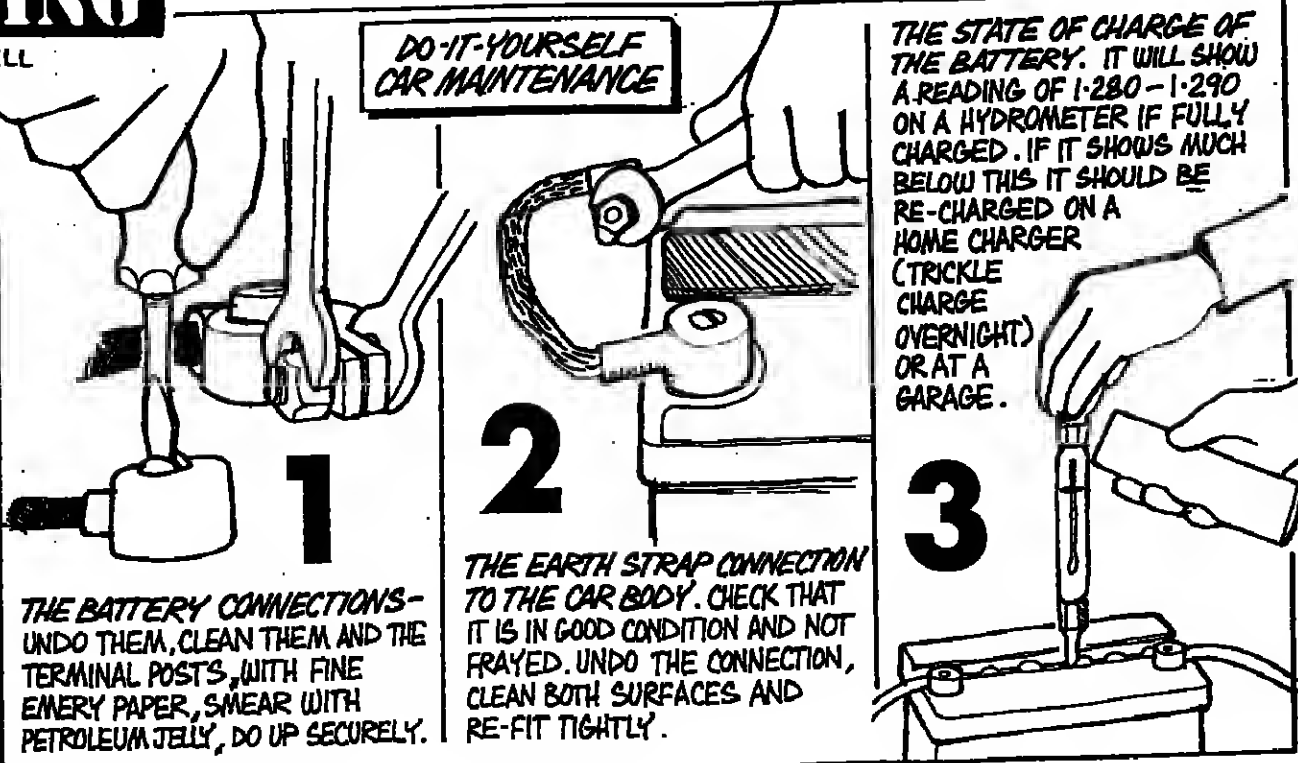
SIGN: STARTER DOES NOT TURN AND LIGHTS DON'T COME ON. STARTER DOES NOT TURN AND THE LIGHTS DIM. ENGINE TURNS SLOWLY BUT WILL NOT START

ATTEND TO

1, 2 & 3

DITTO

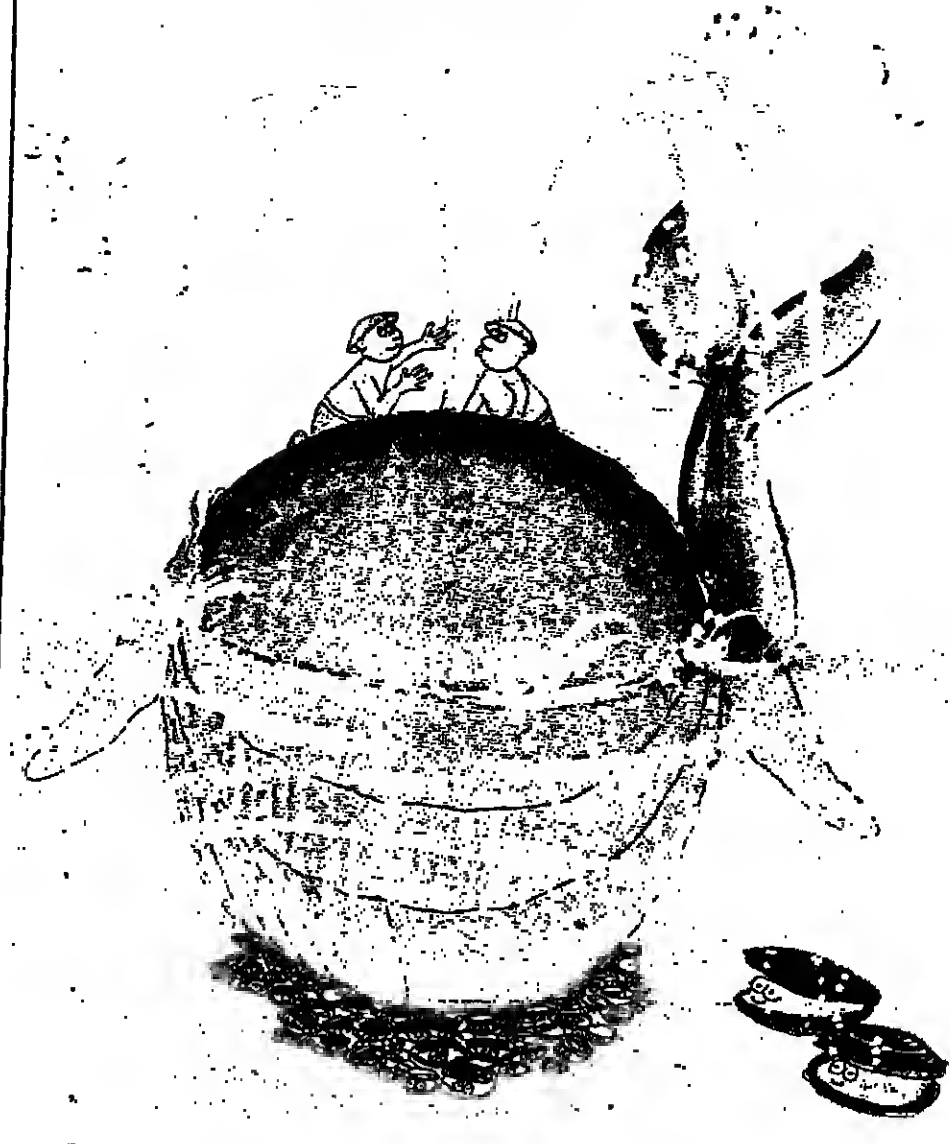
3





# the BUMBLES of mumbles

Illustrations by Nicolas Dumaine



## The whale visits Wales -- Part IV

By Alexander Frith

"Here they come!" shouted Toggler with glee. And there, through the waves, swam hundreds and hundreds of oysters — in fact there were thousands, all in straight lines with the Oyster King and Queen at their head.

They soon reached Tosselbot who was still looking very sad.

"Right!" yelled the king to his oyster subjects. "Under we go, lads!" And, to everyone's surprise, line by line of oysters sank into the sand below Tosselbot until not a single oyster could be seen, except for the Oyster King.

"Every oyster in position?" called the king. "Right! Heave ho lads!"

Well, if you could have seen what happened next, even you would have rubbed your eyes. Each oyster opened up its shell underneath Tosselbot and, in doing so, began to raise Tosselbot from the sand. As the sea rushed in all you could see was row after row of oyster shells, all fully open with happy smiles on their faces, delighted that they could help.

Tosselbot gently moved off into deeper water and gushed a spout of water up into the sky.

"Hurrah!" yelled the Bumbles.

"Well done!" said the Wizard, turning to the Oyster King.

"Thank you, my subjects," the king said to his oysters.

"Thank you all so very much!" called Tosselbot. "I'll be going now in case the tide should turn and catch me again." She spouted a large fountain of water high into the air as she gently moved off and headed down the channel toward the Atlantic Ocean.

Good-bye, little Bumbles. Wizard and Dooley! Good-bye, oysters!" Tosselbot called back and, with a big tear in her eye, she said, very softly, "Good-bye, Wales! I'll tell my whales what a very friendly country you are." With that she submerged beneath the sea where two dolphins were ready to escort her safely out into the Atlantic Ocean.

The Oyster King turned to the Wizard and Deario saying "I'm so glad that we could be of help to you today." He then asked his

loyal oysters to return to their oyster beds and enjoy their well-earned rest.

The Wizard asked Dooley to fly him back to Oystermouth Castle for his afternoon cup of tea.

Soon all that was left was the little boat with the three little Bumbles.

"How sad that Tosselbot couldn't stay longer with us," said Lillypop.

"Yes," said Toggler. "She was a very nice whale. Who knows, perhaps one day she will return."

"Hmmm," said Deario. "I'll tell you what!"

Both Lillypop and Toggler looked at Deario to hear what he had to say.

"We'll have a whale of a story to tell our children when we are old about the day a whale visited Wales."

With that, they all laughed and set sail for Mumbles shore.

(New story begins next Friday)



## A Brazilian slum school attracts world attention

By Jackson Diehl

RIO DE JANEIRO (WP) — The children begin climbing up to "Aunt Elisa's" at 8 a.m. when a sea breeze blows over the mountain-side and the alleys of Rocinha are filled mostly with stray dogs or gaunt men selling fruit from wooden crates.

They arrive over the last ridge in disarray: barefoot, distracted and trailing muddy sticks or cloth bags they will later use to carry shoe polish to the wide sidewalks of the business district.

This one room near the top of the mountain — with its few old desks, tin roof and patchwork walls of driftwood held up by tree branches, is their school. And Francisca Elisa Medeiros Piroi — Aunt Elisa in the vast slum of Rocinha, is making a reputation for teaching these rejected children to read.

Her school has no official accreditation, and Piroi has little formal education. But in a country where 25 percent of the adult population is illiterate, Piroi's method is being cited as an example of Third-World innovation, and her ramshackle room has been bolstered by grants from the United Nations Children's Funds (UNICEF), the Brazilian government and the local American school.

"This is my palace," Piroi says in a conspiratorial whisper, and wraps two wiry arms around a pull in Rocinha, where more than 75,000 of Rio de Janeiro's destitute live in shacks built straight up a lush green mountainside, she is right. Only one public school is available for the more than 10,000 children in the district, and many families cannot afford even to try to use it.

"There isn't money for uniforms and supplies," Piroi said. "And the children are needed to fetch water from the wells, to help at home, to work in the streets during the day. Any child who has a problem — there are many here — is not allowed in the public school, anyway."

Piroi's answer has been to operate a simple series of classes, allow children to freely come and go through the day and night and tailor her lessons to the special problems and interests that poor children have.

Here is the model of the informal, community organized school, the only hope of education for much of Brazil's poor urban masses. "It is a different answer to a special situation," she said. "This is a situation terribly difficult to work with. There are so many social problems, and so many children are lost. It takes a lot of improvising, a lot of creativity."

Since opening her school in 1980, Piroi says, she has advanced about 50 children to the second grade of the public school, including some who were rejected because of retardation or behavioral problems.

In three more months, she will "graduate" 28 more, and a total of 80 now come to her shack in shifts between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. with "rhythm and compassion," she says, she

can guide a willing child to semi-literacy in as little as 15 days.

It is a work of great pride for Piroi, a 43-year-old mother of two who worked as a domestic servant and a seamstress before becoming a teacher. Born in the poor, rural Brazilian northeast, Piroi had only one year of schooling before she married.

Eighteen years ago, like tens of thousands of others from the northeast, Piroi and her family moved to the Rocinha slums at the edge of Rio in hopes of finding better work in a rapidly industrializing Brazil. Built up over a beach that has recently been lined with new luxury condominiums selling for \$500,000 each, Rocinha has changed little since the Pirois arrived.

"It's only gotten bigger," she says. "There is a lot of everything in Rocinha," Piroi said. "A lot of poverty, a lot of hunger, a lot of crime, repression, all the problems."

Piroi's own work in the area started suddenly and unexpectedly, when one of her daughters interrupted her sewing work for help in reading. Piroi set out to make her own children literate and was so successful — her oldest daughter is now in the public school's sixth grade — that neighbors and friends began asking her to teach their children to read.

With that, the idea of a school was born. Piroi says she spent six months raising contributions and looking for help before a group of people gathered together one weekend and raised her schoolroom with prized pieces of salvaged wood and a strip of surplus tin.

Then, Piroi says, the real labor began. She accepted all children who would come to her room for a few minutes a day, including more than a dozen who were rejected from the public school for retardation or other handicaps. They pack the dark room on a busy morning, engaged in a dozen different tasks and in various stages of literacy — from writing sentences to sputtering out the phonetic sounds of the alphabet.

Piroi says she tries to have the children learn only one thing by rote — the five standard vowels, identical in Portuguese and English. She then works them through consonant by consonant phonetically, identifying the look of each letter with something familiar. Chanting about the room, mimicking the form of each letter with her body while all make its sound. Piroi turns an S into a hissing snake, or a O into a man looking back over his shoulder.

"The method just seemed natural to me," she said. "All of it was just trying to get children to pay attention and remember it." Perhaps most importantly, Piroi's homespun technique is mixed with an intimate affection for her neighbors and their families. Rather than stand at the head of her class, she seems to spend most of her time moving from student to student, bugging them affectionately, and sounding letters into their ears in hope of a response.

When further encouragement is needed, she often simply sends one of her students through the maze of dusty alleys along the mountainside to fetch a father or brother to the school. She knows all the families and their work, and who can spare an hour to supervise a drawing exercise or repair the fragile electricity line to the shack.

After several years of working by herself, Piroi was discovered by UNICEF through relief workers in Rocinha. The organization gave her a grant of about \$50 last year, plus a blackboard. Other donations for the school soon came in: a collection of old but sturdy school desks from Rio's American school ("the very richest," Piroi stresses), and this year, a grant of about \$75 from the city education department.

Piroi is not counting on government aid to keep her school going or open new facilities in Rocinha, though. In fact, after this election year, she says she doesn't have much hope that the government will renew the grant to her school to pay for pencils and paper and her lost income as a seamstress.

Instead, she says, she is hoping community leaders in Rocinha will organize to keep her school going and open a string of new ones for the thousands of children still in the streets. "It is the only solution," she says. "We have to do our own work and build our own resources. And when we have 10 or 20 schools like this here, there will be no way they will be able to ignore us."

The Fletchers' pioneer sentiments started something, or at least helped revive a medieval British practice of raising deer exclusively for venison instead of as prey for hunters. Today there are 70 deer farms around the country, according to Fletcher.

There is even a British Deer Farmers' Association. And lately, the Fletchers have gone up-front commercial with glossy brochures for their "veniburgers," which are turning up in butcher shops and supermarkets.

Actually, the veniburgers are not what deer farming is really about. As Fletcher explained it in the cozy comfort of his kitchen one cool, overcast morning recently, most venison sold in restaurants around the world comes from old, tough wild deer, the ones unable to escape hunters. "Stalkers," he said with derision, "shoot the rubbish."

The meat tends to be tough and bitter, he went on, and may have survived such unattractive features as shattered bits of bone and maggots picked up on a long haul in from the woodlands before being pummelled into edibility. This poor quality, Fletcher contends, accounts for venison's limited popularity.

By contrast, farm-raised deer meat comes from animals killed between the ages of 18 months and 2 1/2 years. All are males. The females, known as hinds, are sold for breeding.

After Fletcher decides which deer he wants to market, he shoots them himself in the field at close range, which limits the damage caused by the bullets. The carcass is then immediately prepared for butchering and sold as steaks, chops, steaks and other familiar-sounding cuts.

Fletcher resists the demand of some agricultural bureaucrats that the deer be taken off to a slaughterhouse: a business judgment, he said, as well as a means of maintaining consistently high standards. The debate over abattoir killing vs. the hillside variety is apparently a current hot topic in deer farmer confabs, along with the price of fencing, and marketing, which is still highly

## Trick to raising deer

By Peter Osnes

## Veniburgers from Scotland

AUCHTERMUCHTY, Scotland (WP) — Eight years ago, John and Nicola Fletcher, then in their 20s, decided to try country living, self-sufficiency, wooden stoves and all that accompanies such a lifestyle. They scraped together money for a stone cottage and 80 acres of hilly land in this lovely corner of western Scotland and started Britain's first deer farm. They called it Reediehill.

The choice of deer, instead of cows, chickens or sheep, came naturally to John Fletcher who had just finished his Ph.D. thesis at Cambridge on the reproductive physiology of red deer.

The Fletchers' pioneer sentiments started something, or at least helped revive a medieval British practice of raising deer exclusively for venison instead of as prey for hunters. Today there are 70 deer farms around the country, according to Fletcher.

There is even a British Deer Farmers' Association. And lately, the Fletchers have gone up-front commercial with glossy brochures for their "veniburgers," which are turning up in butcher shops and supermarkets.

Actually, the veniburgers are not what deer farming is really about. As Fletcher explained it in the cozy comfort of his kitchen one cool, overcast morning recently, most venison sold in restaurants around the world comes from old, tough wild deer, the ones unable to escape hunters. "Stalkers," he said with derision, "shoot the rubbish."

The meat tends to be tough and bitter, he went on, and may have survived such unattractive features as shattered bits of bone and maggots picked up on a long haul in from the woodlands before being pummelled into edibility. This poor quality, Fletcher contends, accounts for venison's limited popularity.

By contrast, farm-raised deer meat comes from animals killed between the ages of 18 months and 2 1/2 years. All are males. The females, known as hinds, are sold for breeding.

After Fletcher decides which deer he wants to market, he shoots them himself in the field at close range, which limits the damage caused by the bullets. The carcass is then immediately prepared for butchering and sold as steaks, chops, steaks and other familiar-sounding cuts.

Fletcher resists the demand of some agricultural bureaucrats that the deer be taken off to a slaughterhouse: a business judgment, he said, as well as a means of maintaining consistently high standards. The debate over abattoir killing vs. the hillside variety is apparently a current hot topic in deer farmer confabs, along with the price of fencing, and marketing, which is still highly

personalized.

The Fletchers sell all their own meat. There is a substantial demand in Europe, especially West Germany, which gets 80 percent of Scottish venison, he said. The retail price for steaks runs as high as about \$7 a pound, with chops just under \$5 a pound and boned shoulder at about \$3.75. Fresh venison is plainly not cheap. But then, Fletcher points out, neither is beef, a comparable red meat.

The test is in the eating, of course, and the truth is that roasted saddle is delicious. Its taste is similar to good beef, but a little richer.

The trick to raising deer, Fletcher said, is breeding them to be as tame as possible. To demonstrate, he strode toward the hillside bellowing a resounding "e mon" and the herd swept toward him to be rewarded with pellets of sugar beet pulp. That sight alone makes a visit to the farm worthwhile.

Fencing is an equally important factor in a successful farm. It runs about \$4.50 a yard. The Fletchers bought about 6,000 yards when they started out, for which they received a 50 percent farm capital grant from the government. Each hind costs about \$450, the Fletchers have 250, plus six stags and their "growing stock."

Notwithstanding their commitment to self-sufficiency — they still provide their own milk, butter, cheese and vegetables but have supplemented the wood stove with more modern conveniences — the Fletchers run a business. They have three or four helpers on the land and in their butcher shop and a host of other expenses.

The Fletchers have two little girls, the second born at home, who cavort barefoot in the family's rambling stone farmhouse. They like their country life, they say, find the shops and company in the nearby village of Auchtermuchty agreeable and go off to Edinburgh, about 90 minutes drive away, when they need a dose of urban virtues.

To preserve that way of living and help underwrite their fresh venison trade, the Fletchers decided last winter to try the veniburger line. They asked a city friend to help with the marketing and bought a patty maker with a loan from the Scottish development agency.

For the meat, they buy wild venison from among the 40,000 or 50,000 deer killed in Scotland each year. It is ground up like hamburger and mixed with onions, eggs, fresh herbs, spices and breadcrumbs and sold in packages of four, four-ounce burgers for about \$3 a pound.

Sales are brisk, Fletcher said, enough so that he is considering taking on a more elaborate patty pounder. Next, he hopes to get the trademark registered and, who knows, after that people all over Britain may be trying veniburgers.



MYSTERY STUDENT: The new Hollywood comedy, *The Head of the Class*, is about a schoolboy who, after an accident in the chemistry laboratory, discovers he has the power to move things at will without touching them. The student, played by Scott Baio, is seen here moving a broom and dustpan without touching them in his classroom.



## In Asian plants

# Low pay, boredom plague women labor

By Sochin Vacharapongprecha

BANGKOK (Depthnews) — The semiconductor is a marvel of Western technology. Transformed into an electronic circuit of up to 100,000 transistors and other parts, this single chip of silicon "half the size of a small fingernail" becomes the brain of electronic products from toys and hand calculators to elaborate communications equipment and strategic missile guidance systems.

Top scientific and engineering know-how goes into the design and manufacture of semiconductors. But the challenging, prestigious part of the job is confined to a select group. The rest is routine assembly work that is not only boring and strenuous (eye problems are common among the workers), but also involves exposure to toxic chemicals that could be fatal in the long run.

Assembly line tasks begin in the mother companies (primarily quartered in the so-called Silicon Valley of California) where layers of silicon are made into "wafers." The next step is the most labor-intensive; the wafers are shipped to where labor has been found to be the cheapest — Asia. Here, about 90 percent of workers are women.

This phase of production is described in an

issue of *Southeast Asia Chronicle and Pacific Research* as follows: "When the wafers — two to four inches in diameter — arrive in Asia workers slice them into up to 500 separate chips. At this point, miles of aisles of assemblers take over to bond these chips to circuit boards."

"An assembler peers through a microscope for seven to nine hours a day, bonding ship with as many as 50 gold wires as size of a strand of human hair. Each must work at top speed as individual run as high as 800 chips per worker per day."

The first Asian assembly plant was set up in Hong Kong in 1962, then in Taiwan and South Korea. The industry came to Southeast Asia via Singapore in 1969, Malaysia in 1972, Thailand in 1973 and the Philippines and Indonesia in 1974. The investors, the transnational corporations (TNCs), were welcomed by Asian governments as providing a solution to unemployment while bringing in dollars needed for industrial growth.

That income from the industry has come to be seen as an economic lifeline for many governments is illustrated by the Philippines. According to the central bank, semiconductor exports fetched \$636.2 million last year or 11.1 percent of total exports in 1981. As a

semiconductors rank first (from 1) among the country's non-traditional exports.

The Philippine government also reported that the local industry now accounts for about 20 percent of the world's semiconductor assembly production in terms of volume and that ten more American electronic companies plan to operate in the country.

Aside from the dollar income, however, jobs provision seems to be the only other "benefit" offered by semiconductor TNCs. "As highly compartmentalized segments of a multinational production process," observes writer Miss Rachael Grossman in *Southeast Asia Chronicle and Pacific Research*, "the jobs develop skills with no application in other industries... As the only part of the electronics process which comes to Southeast Asia, there is not even an opportunity for advancement or transfer to other kinds of work within the same industry."

Relatively low wages prevail. Interviews in different parts of Asia in 1981, which the quarterly Asian journal *Balai* compiled and published in its latest issue, showed the monthly wages as follows: Pakistan, \$20; Sri Lanka, \$26.76; Thailand, \$49.66 to \$61.10 in Bangkok and \$49.66 to \$54.03 outside the

capital; Malaysia, \$67.55; and the Philippines, \$59.50 in Metro Manila and \$55.25 outside the metropolis.

On the other hand, the better-off countries which provide more highly skilled manpower command higher rates for workers, with monthly wages of \$450, \$156 and \$150 for Japan, Hong Kong and Taiwan, respectively.

Many of the women work to help out their families, said Miss Grossman. But sending money would have to wait until the girls become regular employees and have learned to qualify for the bonuses. At the same time, however, they are bedeviled by vanity items like cosmetics, blue jeans and jewelry. Some companies even have in-plan stores selling these items. Miss Grossman pointed out that "elaborate makeup is part of the electronics image in Malaysia, and the factories even provide classes on how to apply it."

And while freedom is one reason why some of the girls seek work away from their families, they unwittingly play into the hands of management which "brainwashes them with concepts of femininity and submissiveness." They are bombarded with these concepts through company publications featuring women as sex objects.

## Woman reformer fights for Thai slum dwellers

By Denis D. Gray

KLONG TOEY, Thailand (AP) — It was an old unfinished battle, and when Prateep Ungsongtham heard that a government agency was again encroaching on her people, she dropped her studies in the United States to return to her fight in the slums of Thailand.

For Prateep — a slight, unassuming, 30-year-old woman — the battlefield has been Bangkok's Klong Toey slum, one of the world's largest by United Nations estimates. Prateep was born in this sprawling shantytown built over mosquito-ridden swamplands. She spent a poverty-racked childhood here and while still a teenager launched a struggle to bring learning, health and dignity to thousands of her neighbors. They call her "the slum angel of Bangkok."

Prateep had left her home earlier this year when an American benefactor offered to help her continue graduate studies in the United States. At that time, she thought an understanding had finally been reached between her community and its old adversary: the poor authority of Thailand.

This government agency had been seeking to evict 5,000 people from a section of Klong Toey, where Prateep had set up her now-thriving Patana village community school, a nursery and a profusion of other welfare projects.

Word got back to Prateep in Wichita, Kansas, that the agency, which owns the slum land, was planning to move her community in order to expand facilities from the adjacent river port area. If eviction had to come, Prateep says, she wanted to insure that the government provided her people with adequate alternate land and facilities.

Prateep's chief weapons are the force of her personality and a national and international reputation, which make it difficult for her opponents to bully and threaten as they have done in the past. In 1978 Prateep received Asia's equivalent of the Nobel Prize, the Magsaysay Award for public service, and in 1980 she became the first Asian to receive the John D. Rockefeller Youth Award.

Other Bangkok slums are not so lucky to have such leadership. Sumet Jumsai, one of Thailand's top architects and an adviser to the government on urban problems, estimates that of the capital's population of 5.2 million, 1.2 million live in slums and that of these 500,000 are on the move at any one time. About 200,000 new migrants come to the slums each year. Unused land is increasingly scarce and costly.

"It's a question of developers who want to develop slums for profit and slum dwellers who are struggling to survive," Prateep says. The government in recent years has

offered more protection to slum people, but Prateep and Dr. Sompong Surarit — another recognized fighter for better conditions — say that mysterious slum fires, crooked deals and gangster harassment are still common when private interests feel threatened.

Sumet believes the most crucial slum problem is the lack of comprehensive government policies on urban land tenure and on improving conditions — both socially and economically — of the slum people.

Several thousands have been relocated in recent years to government-built tenements. These crude concrete blocks afford some advantages over jerry-built shacks.

But the tenement dwellers must pay rent and live a segregated, urban life-style, while their slum counterparts pay no rent, only nominal municipal charges, and exist in an environment far more akin to the rural villages many had left.

Klong Toey — home for 30,000 to 40,000 people — is a dense concentration of shacks perched on stilts and connected by plankways. The smell of the swamp pervades all. The average family of five to eight persons lives in close quarters and makes money where it can, collecting mosquito larvae in the black slush, picking plastic bags from garbage piles for resale after cleaning, hauling concrete at the city's big construction projects. Klong Toey is also a center of crime and drug addiction.

And yet the insides of the shacks are invariably clean and brightened by flowers and posters. Children scamper in and out of houses and down the alleys, there is much evidence of self-help and good neighborliness. When Prateep's community was forced by authorities to move from one part of the slum to another, families helped each other put up new homes and all pitched in to construct a new school.

Prateep was born in this environment, her father a poor Chinese immigrant who wove baskets to eke out a living. Although she hungered for education, Prateep dropped out of school for five years to supplement the family income by selling cakes and candy, packing fire crackers and clipping rust from merchant ships.

Not only did she go back to school, but at the age of 16 began teaching those around her in a room of her house. Soon it was crammed with 60 children.

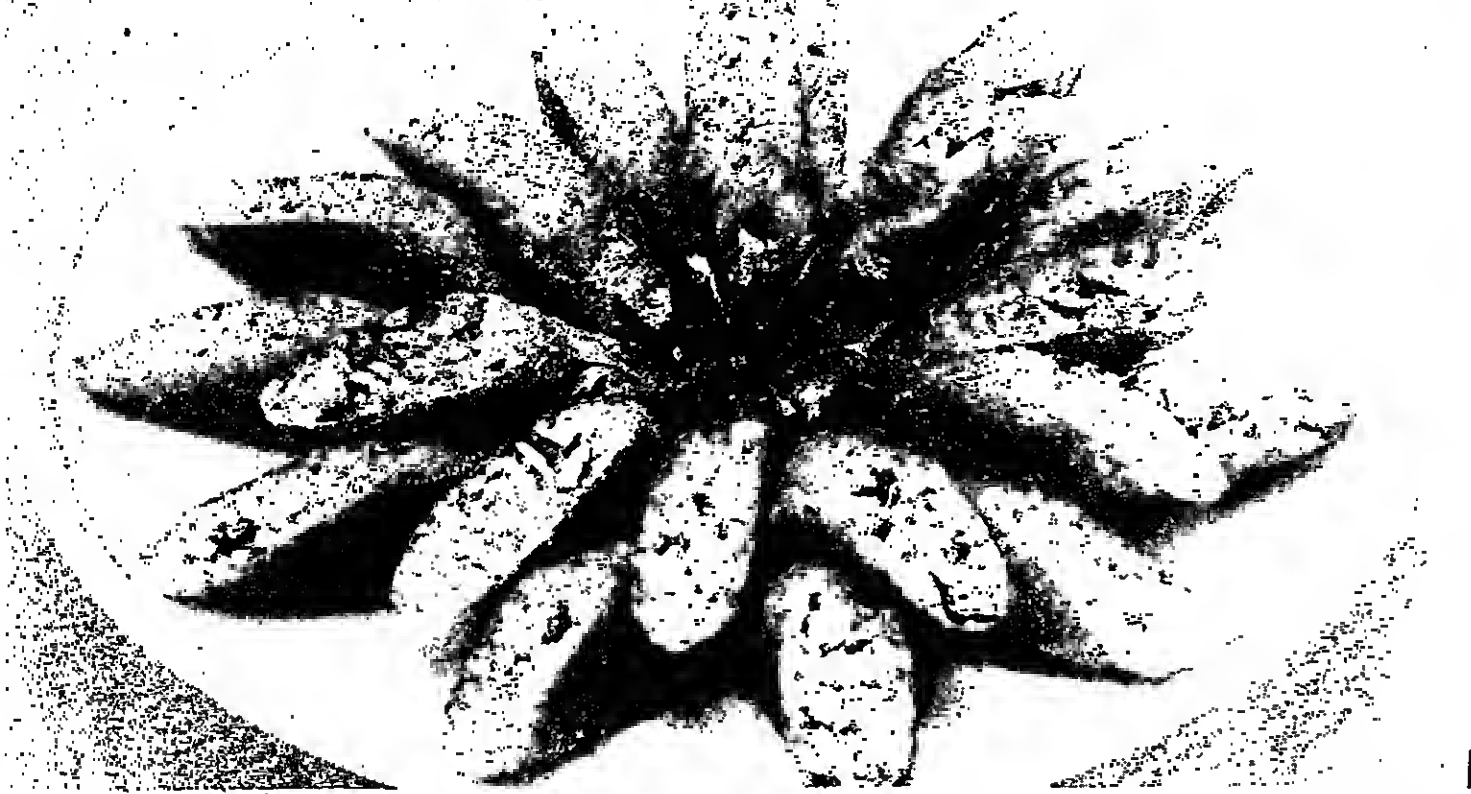
Today, the school has more than 800 pupils and around it and Prateep's modest house are a nursery for children of working mothers, a vocational training center for young people and other activities, for health care, slum research and slum organization.

## Four-treasure vegetable rolls

TAIPEI — The names of Chinese dishes come from many sources. Some are named according to their ingredients, some according to their flavor or color, others after their inventor or the area where they originated, while others may even be based on folk sayings.

**Ingredients:**  
mushroom slices pepper  
soybeans MSG  
carrot slices glutinous rice  
soy sauce beancurd skin  
(4"x6")  
oil  
salt  
sugar

**Directions:**  
1) Fry mushrooms, carrots, and soybeans in oil, then mix with soy sauce, salt, sugar, pepper, and MSG. Place in a large bowl and mix with glutinous rice.  
2) Wrap mixture (1) in beancurd skin to form a cylinder.  
3) Heat ½ cup of oil in a frying pan, then add (2) and fry over a low heat until golden. Then cut into four triangular pieces and arrange on a platter.



## Eggplant preparations for every occasion

By Anna Marie Weiss-Armush

Eggplants are abundant in the Middle East and are prepared in a variety of ways. The local markets contain large fat eggplants, and small slender ones (commonly called "beid il aji" or "bull's nuts"). Although they are usually a shiny purplish color, you may be able to find some of the delicately colored small white eggplants.

**Hot eggplant puree**  
(*Toghmis il Beitjanah*)

One of the many members of the pureed salad/appetizer family, this lightly spiced eggplant puree is served warm.

**Ingredients:**  
1 large eggplant  
2 cloves garlic  
½ teaspoon salt  
¼ cup olive oil  
¼ teaspoon paprika  
¼ teaspoon pepper  
pinch cumin (optional)  
2 tablespoons lemon juice  
Garnish:  
Freshly chopped coriander or parsley  
Tomato wedges.

In the bottom of a large bowl smash the garlic and salt with a wooden pestle. Add the eggplant and pound it into a puree. Heat the oil in a saucepan and stir in the remaining ingredients. Add the pulp and saute gently for about 10 minutes. Turn into a serving platter. Garnish with parsley or coriander and tomato wedges and serve immediately with Arabic bread.

**Eggplant with Chickpeas**  
(*Mnazi il Beitjanah*) (Syria)

**Ingredients:**  
1 large eggplant, peeled  
2 large onions, cut into slivers  
½ cup olive oil  
2 teaspoons salt  
black pepper  
1 can (400 g.) chick peas, drained and rinsed  
3 ripe tomatoes, skinned and wedged.

(1) Cut the eggplant into large cubes or medium sized wedges. Sprinkle with salt and set aside for 30 minutes.

(2) Sauté the onion in the olive oil until softened and slightly browned. Remove with a slotted spoon.

(3) Rinse the eggplant and squeeze between paper towels to remove the bitter juices. Drop into the hot oil and cook about 5 minutes, until lightly browned.

(4) Transfer the eggplant to a shallow baking dish and top with the onions. Sprinkle with half of the salt and pepper and pour on all the olive oil remaining in the pan. Distribute the chick peas evenly over the onions and top with the tomato wedges. Season with the remaining salt and pepper.

(5) Bake at 400° for 45 minutes, or until done. Serve warm or at room temperature.

**Eggplants stuffed with burghul**  
(*Beitjanah Mahshi*) (Syria)

Select plump bulbous eggplants for recipes which call for scooping out the flesh of the eggplant.

**Ingredients:**  
1 onion, chopped  
200 g. ground beef or lamb  
eggplant pulp, chopped  
¾ cup burghul, rinsed  
1/3 cup butter  
1 ½ cup water  
1 ½ teaspoon salt  
black pepper

(1) Cut the eggplants in half lengthwise and remove the green stem. Scoop out the flesh, scraping the inside of the vegetable until all seeds are removed and slightly less than 1 cm. of flesh remains.

(2) Gently brown the four shells in the olive oil, turning until all surfaces are softened. Remove and drain on paper towels.

(3) Sauté the onion in the olive oil until softened. Add the meat and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Cook until no traces of pink remain, breaking up all lumps. Remove from the oil with a slotted spoon and reserve.

(4) Chop about ¼ of the eggplant pulp and

saute it in the remaining olive oil for about 5 minutes.

(5) In a coated saucepan, slowly saute the burghul in butter until all the butter is absorbed and each grain glistens. Stir in the meat mixture, the eggplant pulp, the water and the seasonings. Cover and simmer until done, about 30 minutes. Taste and adjust seasoning.

(6) Mound the filling into the eggplant shells, cover lightly with tin foil, and bake at 350° for 40 minutes.

**Variation:** Add 1 tomato, skinned and chopped in step 4, and mix 2 tablespoons tomato paste in with the water in step 5.

**Eggplant Salad**  
(*Salatat Beitjanah*) (Syria)

**Ingredients:**  
1 large eggplant  
2 cloves garlic  
1 teaspoon salt  
¼ teaspoon pepper  
½ onion, finely chopped, or  
½ cup chopped green onion  
2 tablespoons fresh parsley, minced  
3 tablespoons lemon juice or vinegar  
2 tablespoons olive oil  
2 ripe tomatoes, chopped  
Garnish:  
green pepper rings  
chopped fresh parsley

(1) Roast the eggplant over a flame until the skin blisters. The best way is to spear the vegetable on the tines of a fork and hold it over a charcoal fire or gas burner. Alternatively, place the eggplant on a cookie sheet and bake at 350° for 45 minutes, or until soft.

(2) Rinse under cold water, rubbing off the charred skin, and squeezing gently to remove some of the bitter juices. Dice.

(3) Crush the garlic with the salt and pepper in the bottom of a bowl. Blend in the onion, parsley, lemon juice, and olive oil. Add the eggplant cubes and toss lightly and carefully to coat well.

(4) Gently combine the tomatoes with the eggplant mixture.

(5) Serving idea: mound the salad on a bed of leaf lettuce, garnishing with parsley or green pepper rings.

## New technique for prosthesis

HOUSTON, (AP) — A physician has developed a technique of permanently attaching facial prosthesis by a system of tiny gold rings, a procedure which he says could bring relief to patients disfigured by surgery.

Dorothy Verdel Melton, who lost her nose two years ago to cancer, became the first recipient of an artificial nose anchored to her nasal cavity by the gold rings, developed by Dr. Ariyadasa Udagama.

"This nose feels like the one I was born with," Mrs. Melton, 46, of Cleveland, said Wednesday. "It is fantastic."

The nose is made of silicone and has the look and color of normal tissue. It can be opened up like a clam shell for adjustment and for hygiene.

She received the new nose on Aug. 9. Before that, she wore an artificial nose that was glued to her face with an adhesive.

Udagama, an associate professor of dental oncology at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute here, developed a technique of permanently attaching prosthesis by small gold rings that permanently heal inside the anchoring tissue, much like earrings in a pierced ear.

The rings also can be used to attach an artificial ear, said Udagama, and he is developing an artificial breast that can be permanently attached. He hopes to perfect a similar system that would enable patients to snap false teeth into place and then have no fear that the dentures will slip.

Permanent prosthesis can be "very significant" for facial cancer patients who have had features surgically removed, he said. "We call these patients cosmo people," said Udagama. "They usually live in the closet and are afraid to go out."

Thousands have had facial cancer surgery, he said, and many are left with gaping wounds that cannot be closed or reconstructed with natural tissue.

The answer has been silicone and polyurethane features that were glued on. But the patients cannot sleep or bathe in the devices.

## Chemical imbalance

# Crying behavior X-rayed

By Carol Krucoff

WASHINGTON (WP) — Women cry five times as often as men, a typical crying episode lasts about six minutes and tears are most often shed between 7 and 10 p.m. according to a new study that Minnesota biochemist William H. Frey calls "the first formal investigation of adult human crying behavior."

Crying stimulated by emotion is unique to the human being, notes Frey, 34, who has been testing his theory that emotional tears are nature's way of excreting bodily chemicals that build up in response to stress.

"This hypothesis suggests," he says, "that emotional tears should be chemically different from tears produced in response to eye irritation by onions, for example." While Frey has found "a statistically significant difference in the amounts of protein" in emotional and irritant tears, chemicals found in emotional tears have yet to be linked with emotional stress.

Gathering the tears was "a challenge" admits Frey, who ran newspaper ads asking "will you cry for us?" and paid participants \$3 to \$10 to sit through a tear-jerker movie — *Brian's Song* — was one of the weepiest — and then come back to cry over chopped onions.

In his recent investigation of crying frequency, 286 females and 45 males ("men volunteered much less often than women") kept records for 30 days of all emotional and irritant crying episodes. Less detailed crying information was gathered from 201 females and 124 males.

"From a biochemical viewpoint people who are sad or depressed could be suffering from a chemical imbalance," claims Frey.

"that is restored, at least partially, by the excretion of certain substances in tears."

Although Frey owns up to shedding emotional tears "maybe once every three or four months," the subjects of his study cried much more often:

— Women cried about 5.3 times in the month, men about 1.4 times.

— Only 6 percent of females reported no emotional crying episodes, while 45 percent of the males reported none.

— Most male crying episodes (71 percent) were comprised of "watery eyes" only, without "flowing tears" (which nearly half of female crying episodes included).

— Nearly three-fourths of the females and 58 percent of the males reported feeling "generally positive" about crying. Eighty-five percent of females and 73 percent of males said they usually felt better after crying.

— The stimulus for female crying episodes: 40 percent interpersonal relations (arguments, weddings, etc.). 27 percent media (movies, TV, etc.) 6 percent sad thoughts, 1 percent physical pain and 26 percent "other." Stimulus for male crying: 36 percent media, 36 percent interpersonal relations, 9 percent sad thoughts and 19 percent other.

— The primary emotions associated with female crying episodes: 49 percent sadness, 21 percent happiness, 10 percent anger, 7 percent sympathy, 5 percent anxiety, 3 percent fear and 5 percent other.

— "A lump in the throat" occurred in half of female and 29 percent of male crying episodes, "sobbing" in 14 percent of female and 10 percent of male episodes.

— There was no significant correlation of emotional crying frequency with age.

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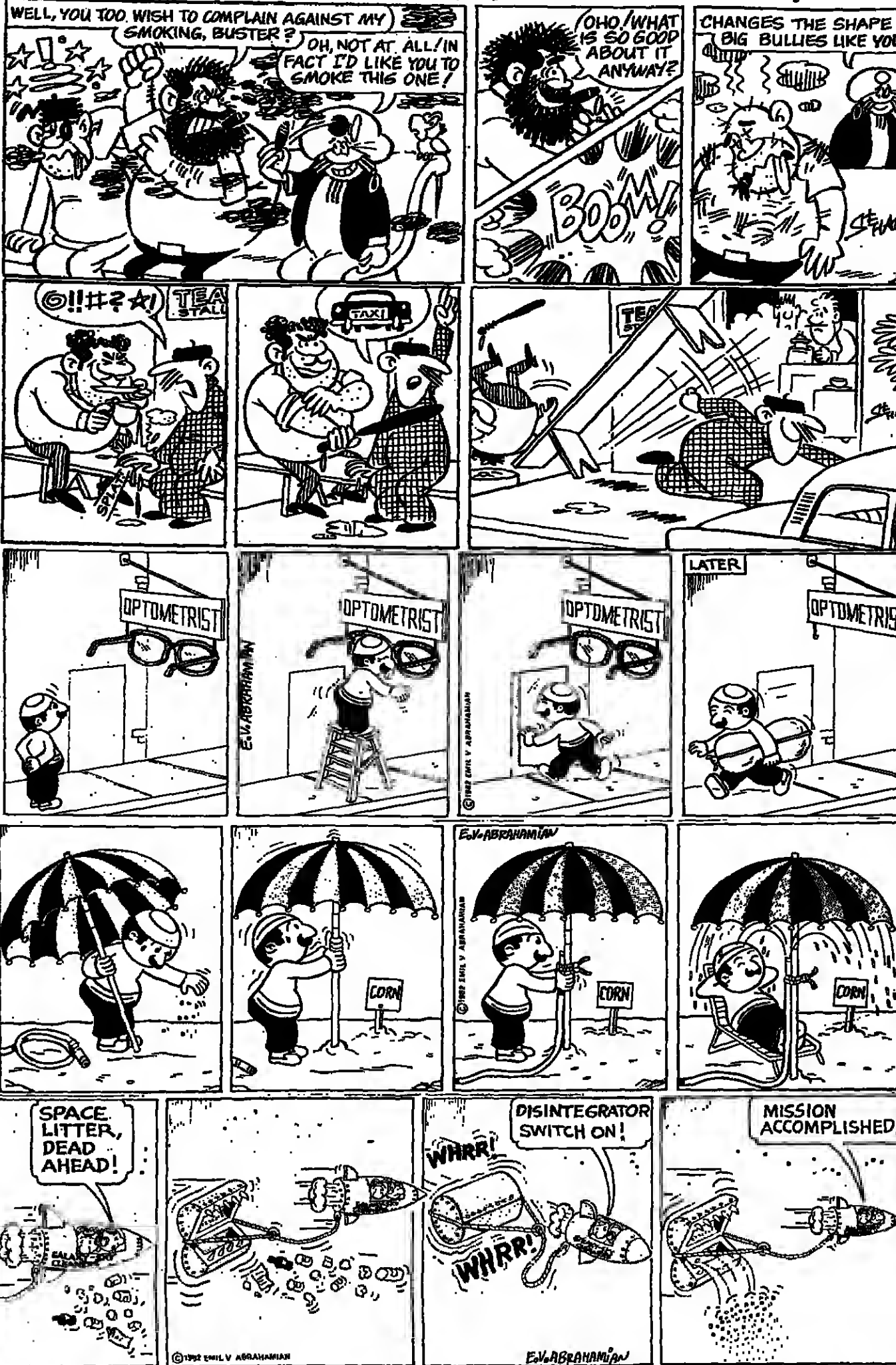
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FROM 12 — 13 P.M.  
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All cartoons on this page are exclusively prepared for Arab News' Friday edition.



NO WONDER YOU DISBELIEVE IT, PAL. EVOLUTION ITSELF HAS FAILED TO CHANGE YOU FROM WHAT MAN ONCE WAS!

## arab news Calendar

SAUDI ARABIA	Bahrain Channel 4	Bahrain Channel 55	Dubai Channel 10
8:30 Opening	8:30 Opening	8:30 Opening	8:30 Opening
9:00 The Friday Quran	9:00 The Friday Quran	9:00 The Friday Quran	9:00 The Friday Quran
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## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Fill to excess	1 Marconi's
2 Discourage	2 medium
3 Robust	3 Onward
4 Threatener's	4 Debussy's
5 phrase	5 "La..."
6 Nose	6 Measured
7 sensation	7 medicine
8 Legislative	8 Mountain crest
9 group	9 Month
10 Before	10 (prefix)
11 Tin and Tin	11 Farmer
12 Paid up	12 Regard
13 morally	13 Goad
14 Long period	14 Observed
15 - Aviv	15 Dean Martin
16 Nigerian city	16 film
17 Same: Fr.	17 Cat's cry
18 Brewed	18 Disbursed
19 French iron	19 23 Foot growth
20 Languish	20 London aura
21 Spectral cry	21 Lost out
22 Wrath	22 Wise source
23 A Bumstead	23 Actress
24 Noted	24 Wendy
25 nurse-author	25 Despicable
26 Laugh	
27 Math term	
28 Recent	
29 song	
30 Russian city	
31 out	
32 Lack	
33 DOWN	
34 "The Lost..."	

Yesterday's answers.

Farmer	23	Foot growth	30	John or J
Regard	24	London aura	31	Made
Goad	25	Lost out		of cereal
Observed	26	Wise source	32	Inhabited
Dean Martin	27	Actress	34	One kind
film		Wendy		of club
Cat's cry	29	Disbursed	37	Despicable

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Although Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher can wait until her Conservative government's five-year term in office is completed in May 1984 she strongly hinted earlier this month that she might call an election in October 1983.